

ENGLISH *and* LATIN
EXERCISES,
FOR
SCHOOL-BOYS:

Comprising all the
RULES OF SYNTAX:
WITH
EXPLANATIONS, and other Necessary
OBSERVATIONS on each RULE:

And shewing
The *Genitive Case*, and *Gender of Nouns*
and *Pronouns*; as also the *Preterperfect*
Tense, *Supine*, and *Conjugation of Verbs*:

ANSWERING
Perfectly to the Design of Mr. GARRETSON, and
HERMES ROMANUS, in bringing on Learners,
gradually and expeditiously, to the translating of
ENGLISH into LATIN.

By N. BAILEY, *Schoolmaster*.

The SIXTEENTH EDITION, Corrected, and
much Improved.

L O N D O N:

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THE
P R E F A C E.

THE first Chapter of the Preliminary Exercises is made entirely new, to shew, more distinctly, the various Significations and Uses of each particular Tense, in all its Persons, throughout the Finite Moods.

*2. The Rules and Examples are all reduced into the Order of the Syntax, as they lie in the Latin Grammar, improved by the late Mr. Ward *; so that the Learner may find them readily now, without any Difficulty or Confusion.*

3. Whereas many of Mr. Garretson's English EXAMPLES were too prolix, and in some of them the Rule was wholly neglected and unexemplified, under which they stood; they are here shortened, by taking only just so much of them as is useful.

* The Editor has thought it proper to accommodate the Rules of Syntax, in this Edition, to Mr. Ward's, rather than the OLD GRAMMAR, as, he presumes, the former is now more generally used in Schools than the latter.

4. *Many useful Rules were not so much as mentioned, or taken Notice of, which are here explained and exemplified in their Order, and proper Place.*

5. *The Words, and often the Sense of the Examples, are in many Places quite altered, and, it is to be hoped, for the better.*

6. *Only so many Examples are selected, as seemed necessary to inform the Learner of the true Meaning of the Rule, without detaining him too long in it.*

7. *The Latin Version is set under every English, in the natural Order, as the Words are to be made; and when Boys are perfect in that, the Teacher may shew them how to place them artificially, at his own Discretion.*

8. *For greater Expedition's Sake, we have carefully noted the Genitive Case and Gender of Nouns, as also the Conjugation, Preterperfect Tense, and Supine of Verbs, and sometimes also their Quality; as a for Active, d for Deponent where it seemed necessary.*

9. *But yet to such Verbs of the first Conjugation, as make their Preterperfect Tense regularly in -avi, of the second in -ui, and of the fourth in -ivi, it was thought unnecessary to annex the Figure of the Conjugation.*

10. *For Passives, Participles and Gerunds, the Verb is generally given in the active Voice,*

The P R E F A C E. iii

on purpose to exercise the Learner's Faculty in the Formation of them.

11. *Adjectives and Adverbs are also given in the Positive Degree, that the Learner may compare them by his own Judgment.*

12. *Yet where the Syntax requires it not, or where a Word has been several Times used before, the Genitive Case, Preterperfect Tense, and other Requisites, are omitted.*

13. *The Pronouns Possessive, and now and then other Words, are left out, according as the Idiom of the Latin Tongue required.*

14. *The most material of Mr. Garretson's additional Observations are here restored at the End of the Syntax, as also such of his larger Exercises as seemed most instructive. For these contain such Precepts of Religion and Morality, as ought most industriously to be inculcated upon all Learners; and to say the Truth, the whole Book itself is so contrived, that Children, together with their Improvement in the Latin Tongue, may (as it were insensibly) imbibe such Principles as will be of Use to them afterwards, in the Conduct and Regulation of their Lives.*

The ABBREVIATIONS explained.

After a NOUN.

The *Italic* Termination shews the Increase and Ending of the *Genitive Case*, and consequently the Declension; after an *Adjective*, the Motion.

m. The Masculine Gender.

f. The Feminine Gender.

n. The Neuter Gender.

c. 2. The Common of two Genders.

c. 3. The Common of three.

d. The Doubtful Gender.

ind. Indeclinable, or not declined.

pl. The Plural Number.

3. An Adjective of three Endings.

2. An Adjective of two Endings.

After a VERB.

The *Italic* Terminations shew the Preter-perfect Tenses and Supines.

def. A Defective.

1. 2. 3. 4. The Conjugation.

irr. Irregular.

imp. Impersonal.

n. Neuter.

a. Active.

p. Passive.

dep. Deponent.

Pre-

Preliminary EXERCISES,

On the most easy and fundamental

RULES of SYNTAXIS.

CHAP. I.

Exemplifying the first Concord, through all the finite Moods and Tenses, both of Verbs in -o, and Verbs in -or.

Rule 1. *A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.*

Rule 2. *Ego, nos; tu, and vos, ille and illi, homo and homines, are seldom expressed, but understood.*

Rule 3. *Ego I, nos we, are of the first Person; tu thou, vos ye, are of the second Person; and all other Nouns and Pronouns are of the third.*

Rule 4. *If a Question be asked, or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood, let the Nominative Case stand after it.*

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

I Do study, while thou dost play. James doth cough, but we do sneeze. Ye do keep Silence. Fishes do swim. Ego studeo 2, dum tu ludo 3. Jacōbus tussio 4, sed nos sternuto 1. Vos taceo 2. Piscis nato 1.

I labour,

EXERCISES

*I labour. You loiter. Harry eats [eateth]. We sup.
Ye perceive not. Nails scratch.*

Labōro 1. Cesso 1. Henricus edo 3 irr. Ceno 1.
Non sentio 4. Unguis is scalpo 3.

*I am leaping. You are laughing. John is crying.
We are coming. Ye are going away. The Servants
are tarrying.*

Salto 1. Rideo 2. Johannes lachrymo 1. Ve-
nio 4. Abeo 4. Servus maneo 2.

*Do I sleep? Dost thou watch? Deth the Dog bark?
Do not we hear? Understand ye? Do the Bells ring?*

Egōne dormio 4? An tu vigilo 4? Anne latro 1
canis? Nonne audio 4? Intelligōne 3? Anne sono 1
campana?

*I am tamed. You are bitten. A Letter is shaped.
We are observed. Ye are neglected. Are not Boys
corrected deservedly?*

Domo 1. Mordeo 2. Litēra pingo 3. Observo 1.
Negligo 3. Nonne puer meritō corrigo 3?

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

*I claimed justly. You led then. The Master called
just now. We saw plainly. Ye slept a little while.
The Apples fell luckily.*

Iuste vendico 1. Tu tunc praeo 4. Praeceptor
modò voco 1. Plane perspicio 3. Vos parumper
dormio 4. Malum faulste decido 3.

*I did not really go out. You did certainly sit there.
Lewis did tremble very much. We did consent. Ye did
meet. The Lions did roar not long ago.*

Ego reverà non exeo 4. Tu certe sedeo 2 ibi. Lu-
dovicus magnoperè tremo 3. Consentio 4. Conve-
nio 4. Leo-onis haud dudum rugio 4.

*I was wandering. Thou wast reading. The Servant
was breakfasting. We were lifting up. Ye were run-
ning. Were the Maids walking?*

Erro 1. Lego 3. Servus jento 1. Tollo 3. Curto 3.
An ambulo 1 virgo -inis?

I was

I was named. Was you bound? Gold was esteemed. We were shaken. Ye were disquieted. Rogues were cherished.

Nomino 1. Tūne vincio 4. Aurum æstimo 1. Agito 1. Exagito 1. Scelestus foveo 2.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

I have been a Soldier. Thou hast babbled. Has the Crow ever looked white? We have advised well. Ye have exercised. Flowers have withered.

Milito -avi. Blatero -avi. Unquamne cornix -icis albico -avi? Bene moneo -ui. Exerceo -ui. Flos -oris marcesco n 3.

I have been beaten. Thou hast been hurt. A Leg hath been cloven. We have been kicked. You have been chastised. Authors have been made famous.

Cædo -ceidi cæsum. Lædo -fi -sum. Lignum findo fidi -fissum. Calco -avi -atum. Castigo -avi -atum. Autor -oris celebrō -avi -atum.

I stooped forward. Ye governed Yesterday. The Chimney smoked. We were in a Passion. Ye lay down Peas were parched.

Prociūo -avi -atum. Tu gubernō -avi -atum heri. Caminus i fumo -avi -atum. Succenseo -ui. Discumbo -cubui -cubitum. Piliū -i torreo torrui tostum.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had lain a long Time. Thou hadst sounded. A School-Boy had learned perfectly. We had foresworn. Ye had sailed back. The Water had foamed.

Jaceo -ui diu. Sono ui 1. Discipulus -i perdisco perdidici 3. Pejō -avi -atum. Renavigo -avi -atum. Unda æ (pumo -avi -atum.

I had gone abroad Thou rememberedst ill. The Horseman came in the morning. We were removed to another Place. Ye were banish'd formerly. The Trees were budded suddenly.

Exo -ivi -itum foras. Memini def. male. Eques -iris venio

venio *veni ventum* manè. Migro *-avi -atum* aliò.
Exũlo *-avi -atum* olim. Arbor *-õris* germino *-avi -atum* subito.

I had been seen there. Thou wast carried from thence. Was the Soldier taken? We had been dismissed. Ye had been liked. Discourses had been heard.

Video *vidi visum* 2 illic. Amoveo *-vi -tum* 2 illinc.
An miles *-itis* prehendo *-di -sum* 3? Dimitto *-misi -missum* 3. Probo *-avi -atum*. Sermo *-õnis* audio *-ivi -itum*.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

I will go To-morrow. Thou shalt ask twice, but in vain. The Army will winter there. We will engage. Ye shall beat the Breast. Old Men will hinder.

Eo 4 cras. Bis, sed frustra rogo 1. Exercitus illic hiberno 1. Spondeo 2. Plango 3. Senex senis impedio 4.

I shall never be tamed. Thou shalt not commit Adultery. John shall be better advised. We shall be led. Ye will be set down. Fools will trifle.

Ego nunquam domo 1. Non mœchor 1. Johannes rectius admoneo 2. Duco 3. Noto 1. Stultus nugor 1.

Imperative Mood.

Stand still. Let the Boys go out. Let us pray. Harken ye. Let Nuts be sold.

Sto 1 quietè. Exeo *-ivi -itum* 4 puer. Oro 1. Ausculto 1. Veneo 4 nux nucis.

Be not troubled. Let the Victuals be brought out. Let us not be kept back. Be ye cloathed immediately. Let the Sheep be counted.

Ne turbo 1. Promo 3 penus. Ne retineo 2. Protinus vestio 4. Numero 1 ovis *-is*.

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Let me see it. If thou firmly believe. I wish the Sun may shine most brightly. What if we should try? Though ye

ye sweat, I advise, that the Windows may stand open.

Ut video 2. Si firmiter credo 3. Utinam sol lucidè splendeo 2. Quid si tento 1? Quamvis sudo 1, suadeo a, ut pandor 3 fenestra.

Should I go again? No, if she would beg it. Believe not, though he swear it. Ye sing when we are sorrowful. So that the Boys do but mind.

Redeo 4? Non, si obsecro 1. Ne credo 3, quamvis juro 1. Tu cano 3, cum ego mæreo mæstus sum n. pass. 2. Dummodo puer attendo 3.

If I am reproached for that, let my Reputation be defended. Seeing you are not frightened, why do you tremble?

Si propterea vitupero 1, defendo 3 fama. Cum non terreo 2, cur tremo 3?

Though he be corrected, the Fool will not learn Wit. Though we be tormented, we shall never confess. If ye be called, answer. Let Water be brought, that the Hands may be washed.

Quamvis corrigo 3, stultus non sapio 3. Et si crucio 1, nunquam confiteor dep. 2. Si voco 1, respondeo 2. Afferro irr. aqua, ut manus lavo 1.

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

I wish I might ride. What would you do, if you were in my Circumstances? If the Gate were open, I would come in.

Utinam equito 1. Quid facio 3, si hic sum? Si pateo 2 janua, intro 1.

You affirm it yourself, or else we could not believe it. I obtained Leave, that you might play. Though the Magistrates were by.

Tute affirmo 1, alioqui non credo. Impetro 1, ut ludo 3. Quamvis magistratus - us adsum.

If I were perceived, I should leave off. Though at first you were led away, yet why did not you return at last?
Si

Si cerno 3, desisto 3. Quanquam primo quidem abduco 2, attamen cur non tandem redeo 4?

The Goods were burnt, when the House was on Fire. Why should we flatter? Ye retired, that ye might meditate. When they were courted, they soon agreed to it.

Supellex comburo 3, cum ædificium conflagro 1. Quare adulator dep. 1? Secedo 3, ut meditor dep. 1. Cum ambio 4, citò assentior 4.

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Though I have been sad, yet I am now merry again. I am glad that you are come back. Go see, if the Majier be come.

Quamvis mæreo mæsus sum, nunc tamen lætor dep. 1 denuo. Gaudeo, quod redeo -i-vel -ii -itum. Viso 3 num præceptor -ōris venio veni ventum.

I am afraid we have tarried too long. Since ye have hitherto striven in vain, let the Strife cease. 'Tis all one, whether they did it, or persuaded to it.

Metuo 3 ne maneo mansi mansum n diutius. Quum certo -avi -atum adhuc frustra, cesso -avi -atum lis litis. Nihil refert imp. utrum facio feci factum 3, an persuadeo -si sum.

So that I have not been stripped. Though you have been twice set down, you mind it not. If he has departed without Leave, let him be punished.

Dummodo ne nudo -avi -atum a. Etsi noto -avi -atum bis, tamen non animadverto 3. Si discedo -ssum injussus, punio -i-vel -itum 4.

Since we have been once pardoned, we will take Care for the future. I ask, why have ye been tormented?

Quoniam condono -avi -atum a semel, caveo 2 post-hac. Quæro, quamobrem crucio -avi -atum a.

When the Candles are snuffed, they will burn more bright.

Cum lychnus -i emungo -xi -itum a 3, ardeo 2 clarè.
The

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Oh ! that I had been wise.

Oh ! utinam sapio sapui & -i-vi-itum n 3.

If you had not done mischief by some means or other, you would have died.

Si non aliqua noceo -ui -itum, morior mortuus sum dep 3.

If the Thing had succeeded, we had been ruined.

Si res succedo -ssi -ssum, ego pereo -i-vi -ii -itum n 4.

I wish we had gone away before.

Utinam abeo i-vi -ii -itum prius.

After he had agreed. what followed then ?

Cum convenio -veni -ventum, quid deinde sequor -utus sum dep. 3.

Unless they themselves had yielded, they had not been taken.

Nisi ipse -a -um submitto -misi -missum, non capio cepi captum a 3.

I tremble as if I had been frightened.

Tremo 3 perinde ac si terreo -ui -itum a 2.

Tho' you had been detained here longer.

Quamvis detineo -tinui -tentum hic diu.

Without doubt John had been whipped, if the Master had not been busy.

Proculdubio Johannes-is vapulo -avi -atum, n pass. si præceptor non occupo -avi -atum a.

If we had been warned, the Danger had been entirely avoided.

Si moneo -ui -itum a, periculum omnino evito -avi -atum a.

I had come sooner, if Affairs had been sooner dispatched.

Venio -veni -ventum 4 citò, si negotium -ii conficio -feci -fectum a 3 citò citius.

The Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

I shall have written it out presently.

Describo -scripsi -scriptum 3 statim.

When you are returned.

Cum redeo -ivi -ii -itum.

If it should happen ill, yet grieve not immoderately.

Si accido -di 3 malè, tamen ne doleo 2 immodicè.

As soon as we have recovered our Health.

Cum primùm convalesco -valui -valitum n 3.

If ye shall know it for certain.

Si certo rescisco -sciwi -scitum 3.

They shall not make their Game for nothing.

Haud impunè illudo -si -sum 3.

When I have been washed, you shall be washed too.

Cum ego lavo laui lotum, tu quoque lavo a 1.

If you are caught, you will be undone.

Si deprehendo -di -sum a 3 pereō n 4.

We will go forward, till we be violently repulsed.

Pergo perrexi perrectum 3, donec violenter repello
repuli repulsum a 3.

Ye will not study diligently except ye be whipped.

Non studeo -ui sedulò, nisi verbero -avi -atum a.

*If the Books shall not be approved, let them be burnt
immediately.*

Si liber -bri non probō a 1. comburo -ussi -ustum
a 3 continuò.

CHAP. II.

Of the Second Concord.

Rule 1. *The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, must be the same Case, Gender, and Number, as the Substantive is.*

Rule 2. *The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, though a Verb come between.*

A *Beautiful Woman pleases.*

Mulier -ēris f venustus -a -um placeo 2.

A crooked Horn sounds.

Cornu ind. n curvus -a -um sono -ui -itum 1.

The weary Traveller sits still.

Viātor -ōris m pertæsus -a -um sedeo sedi sessum quietus -a -um.

The Sea appeareth broad.

Mare is n appareo -ui -itum latus -a -um.

Filthy Swine are always grunting.

Sus suis c 2 cœnoscus -a -um læpe grunnio -ivi -itum 4.

Peevish Infants will be crying.

Infans -tis c 2 protervus -a -um vagio n 4.

Mad Drunkards will reel.

Bibo -ōnis m infanus -a -um vacillo -avi -atum n.

Swelling Rivers have overflowed.

Flumen -inis n tumidus -a -um inundo -avi -atum.

The fair Rose withers.

Rosa pulcher -chra -chrum marcesco 3.

Damascen Plums are eaten.

Prunum -i Damascēnus -a -um comēdo -di sum & -sum 3 irr.

The strongest Men die sooner or later.

Vir viri m robustus -a -um morior mortuus sum 3 citiùs seriùsve.

My pale Cheeks grew suddenly red.

Genæ & f meus -a -um pallidus 3 erubescō erubui n 3 subitò.

Unjust Games are esteemed.

Lucrum injustus 3 æstimo -avi -atum a.

Let naughty Boys be beaten.

Puer -eri m pravus -a -um verbero 1 a.

Let virtuous Boys be commended.

Puer honestus 3 laudo -avi -atum a.

Many sorrowful Days have been seen.

Dies -ei d multus 3 mœstus 3 video vidi visum a 2.

Winged Hours slide away.

Hora & f alatus 3 diffugio -fugi -fugitum n 3.

If the fearful Hare had started, the nimble Dogs would have run apace.

Si lepus -oris m timidus exilio -filui -sultum 4. canis -is c 2 agilis 2 curro cucurri cursum n 3 quam celerrimè.

The wildest Creatures have been tamed.

Animal -alis n ferox -ocis c 3 domo -ui -itum a 1.

Poisonous Toads have been killed.

Buto -onis m venenosus occido -di -sum 3 a.

The Iron age is now, for every Impiety is loved.

Ætas -ātis f ferreus 3 existo n 3, quoniam impietas -ātis f omnis -e amo -avi -atum a.

If mighty Monarchs would govern mercifully, all good subjects would obey dutifully.

Si monarcha -æ m potens -tis c 3 rego -xi -itum a 3 clementer, subditus -i m omnis 2 bonus 3 pareo -ui -itum n submissè.

When the laborious Farmers shall have reaped plentifully, let Mankind rejoice.

Cum

Cum colonus -i m impiger -gra -grum meto messui
messum a 3 abunde, genus -eris n humanus 3 gaudeo
gavisus sum n p.

Bright Piety hath long been sought in vain.

Pietas --atis f egregius 3 jamdiu frustra quero
quaesivi quaesitum a 3.

CHAP. III.

Of the Accusative Case.

Rule 3. *That casual Word which cometh next
after a Verb Active or Deponent, and an-
swereth to the Question whom? or what?
shall commonly be the Accusative Case.*

A *Diligent Master heareth Lessons himself.*
Præceptor sedulus 3 audio a 4 lectio -ōnis f ipse
-a -um.

Careless Boys tear their best Books.

Puer remissus 3 lacero -avi -atum a liber -bri m
suus 3 bonus 3.

Love the greatest and best God.

Amo i Deus -i m bonus magnus.

Let the Carpenter build strong Houses.

Faber -bri m lignarius 3 construo -struxi -structum
a 3 domus -i f -ūs f firmus 3.

Let us fear our Maker.

Vereor -veritus sum 2 dep. Creator -oris m noster -tra
-trum.

Embrace ye Christ.

Amplector -plexus sum 3 dep. Christus -i.

Let brave Soldiers abhor filthy Vice.

Miles -itis c 2 magnanimus 3 detestor atus sum d. p.
vitium turpis & -e.

Huntsmen use long Poles.

Venator -oris m adhibeo -ui -itum venabulum longus 3.

Virtue alone affords true Honour.

Virtus -utis f solus 3 præbeo -ui -itum a honor -oris m verus 3.

Humble Modesty graces a bashful Maid.

Modestia submissus 3 orno -avi -atum a virgo -inis f verecundus 3.

Nimble Squirrels cracked many Nuts.

Sciurus -i m agilis 2 frango fregi fractum a 3 nux nucis f multus 3.

Cruel Wars will destroy the most flourishing Kingdoms.

Bellum crudelis 2 perdo -didi -ditum a 3 regnum florens -tis c 3.

A fierce Dog tears the harmless Sheep.

Canis acer acris & acre lacero a ovīs -is f innoxius 3.

Now we see the happy Peace returning.

Jam cerno crevi cretum a 3 pax pacis f beatus 3 redeo -iwi -ii -itum 4 irr.

Painful Preachers have made most excellent Sermons.

Concionator -oris m laboriosus 3 habeo -ui -itum a concio -ōnis f præstans -tis c 3.

Ob! that I had finished this troublesome Business.

Utinam conficio feci -fectum a 3 negotium hic hæc hoc molestus 3.

Grassy Meadows will fatten lean Cattle.

Pratum graminosus 3 pinguefacio 3 a pecus -ōris m macilentus 3.

Terrible Death will invade impious Sinners.

Mors -tis f dirus 3 invado -fi -sum 3 peccator impius 3.

We know nothing rightly, till the divine Spirit shall have enlightened our dark Understandings.

Per-

Percipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 nihil ind. rectè, donec Spiritus -ûs m ille -a -ud divinus 3 illumino -avi -atum a mens -tis f noster -tra -trum cœcus 3.

When sulphureous Flames had burnt two most sinful Cities.

Cum flamma -a f sulphureus 3 comburo -ussi usum a 3 urbs -bis f duo .æ .o pl. sceleratus 3.

If you will follow wholesome Counsel, you will learn better Manners.

Si accipio cepi -ceptum a 3 consilium sanus 3, disco didici a 3 mos moris m bonus.

CHAP. IV.

Of Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive.

The RULE.

Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive may couple like Cases; as also like Moods and Tenses, if the Sense of the Words do not require them to be otherwise.

THE honest and stout General marches and fights; but he chuses plain and open Fields.

Imperator -ôris m bonus & fortis 2 facio feci factum 3 iter itinêris n & pugno -avi -atum n; sed eligo 3 campus i m planus 3 & apertus 3.

Painters provide Colours and Pencils.

Pictor -ôris m paro -avi -atum a pigmentum & penicillus -i

Faithful School-masters do teach and correct.

Ludimagister -tri m fidelis doceo 2 & corrigo -rexi -rectum a 3.

Crafty

Crafty and ungrateful Knaves have cheated and betrayed their faithfullest Friends.

Veterator ōris m subdolus fallo fefelli falsum a 3 & prodo -didi -ditum a 3 amicus -i m suus fidus 3.

Diligent Boys will repeat their Lessons and write their Copies.

Puer sedulus 3 repeto -tivi -titum a 3 lectio -onis f suus, & describo -scripsi -scriptum a 3 pagina -æ.

CHAP. V.

Of the Verb Sum.

Rule 1. *The Verb, Sum, having a Nominative Case before it, must have a Nominative after it, and not an Accusative.*

Rule 2. *If an Adjective be next after the Verb Sum, it agrees with the Nominative Case before it.*

I *Am a Man of Courage.*

Ego sum vir viri m fortis & -e.

Thou art an idle Boy.

Tu sum puer ignavus 3.

Joan is a nasty Girl.

Joanna -æ f sum puella -æ f spurcus 3.

We are all School masters.

Ego omnis 2 sum ludimagister.

Ye are cunning Lawyers.

Tu sum jurisperitus astutus.

Many learned Men will never be Divines.

Vir multus doctus 3 nunquam sum theologus -i m.

Covet-

Covetousness is an odious Vice.

Avaritia -æ f sum vitium detestabilis 2.

Contentment is a divine Virtue.

Equanimitas -ātis f sum virtus divinus 3.

Taylors have been Botchers.

Sartor ōris m sum veteramentarius m.

God is an infinite Spirit.

Deus sum spiritus -ūs infinitus 3.

The Devils are cursed Angels.

Diabolus -i m sum Angelus -i m maledictus 3.

Troy was a famous City.

Troja sum urbs -bis f celeber -bris -bre.

We have been Fools.

Sum stultus -i m.

Faithful Servants will be prosperous Masters.

Servus -i m fidus 3 sum herus -i m prosper -ēra
-ērū.

The pale Moon is a Planet.

Luna pallidus 3 sum planeta.

Yellow Gold is a precious Metal.

Aurum flavus 3 sum metallum pretiosus 3.

Effectual Grace is a heavenly Gift.

Gratia efficax -ācis c 3 sum donum cælestis 2.

True Virtue is the only Nobility.

Virtus -ūtis f verus 3 sum nobilitas -ātis f unicus.

The Spring is very pleasant and delightful.

Ver veris n sum jucundus 3 & amœnus 3.

Those Whelps will be large Mastiffs.

Catulus -i m iste -a ud sum molossius -i m ingens -tis.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Infinitive Mood.

The RULE.

When two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them, the latter shall be in the Infinitive Mood.

FISHES love to swim.

Piscis -is m gaudeo 2 nato -avi -atum n.

Birds use to fly.

Avis -is f soleo -itus sum n p volo -avi -atum n.

Lazy Asses desire to lie down.

Asinus -i m segnis cupio -pivi -pitum a 3 procumbo -cubui -cubitum n 3.

Do you intend to work?

Statuo -ui -utum a 3 ne labōro -avi -atum n ?

We thought to have stood firmly.

Puto -avi -atum sto steti statum i firmiter.

A Coward attempts to run and hide himself.

Puſillanimus -i conor ātus sum dep. fugio fugi fugitum n 3 & abscondo -di -ditum 3 sui.

Let unſkilful Taylors learn to ſew.

Sartor -ōris m imperitus 3 diſco a 3 ſuo a 3.

Ye attempted to have ſlain Men and buried them.

Conor 1 dep. occido -di -ſum 3 a homo -inis c 2 & ſepelio ſepeliui ſepultum a is.

A little Dog cannot hold a great Boar.

Catulus non poſſum potui irr. teneo tenui tentum a ſper -pri m magnus.

Tender

Tender Parents desire to see their dear Children.

Parents -tis c 2 indulgens -tis c 3 cupio 3 video vidi
visum a 2 libēri -orum pl. m suis charus 3.

I know not how to make handsome Cloaths.

Nescio -ivi -itum apto -avi -atum a vestis -is f ele-
gans -tis c 3.

*Black Ravens will not cease to devour stinking Car-
cases.*

Corvus niger non defino -fvi -fii -fitum n voro
-avi -atum a cadaver -ēris n teter -tra -trum.

*Cruel Persecutors have sought to root out the Christian
Religion.*

Persecutor -oris m infensus 3 quæro -fvi -fitum a 3
eradico -avi -atum a pietas ātis f Christianus 3.

Boasters thought to have been extolled.

Th-also -ōnis m puto 1 effero extuli elatum a irr.

*Old Dogs teach little Whelps to lick up fat Pottage
and sweet Milk.*

Canis vetustus 3 doceo catulus parvus 3 lambo -bi a
3 juscum pinguis 2 et lac -actis n dulcis 2.

*Old Thieves teach young Rogues to rob the richest
Houses.*

Fur furis c 2 senior -ōris doceo sceleratus 3 junior
-iris spolio -avi -atum a ædificium locuples -ētis c 3.

*Our great Hens teach their Chickens to scrape every
Dunghill.*

Gallina -æ noster magnus doceo pullulus -i m suis
verto -ti -sum a 3 stercorearium singulus 3.

Ugly Witches are said to have been black Cats.

Saga -æ deformis 2 dico -xi -ctum a 3 sum telis -is f
niger 3.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Genitive Case.

Rule 1. *When two Substantives have the Sign of between them, the latter must be the Genitive Case.*

THE Sight of a fair Picture delights the Eye.
 Conspectus -ūs m imago -inis f pulcher -chra
 -chrum delecto -avi -atum oculus -i m.

The Beauty of a handsome Woman is pleasing.

Pulchritudo -inis f scēmina -æ f formosus 3 placeo
 -ui -itum n.

The Smell of a stinking Dungbill offends the Brain.

Odor -ōris m sterquilinium foetidus 3 offendo -di
 -sum 3 cerebrum.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom and Happiness.

Timor -ōris Dominus -i m sum initium sapientia &
 felicitas ātis f.

The Cares of this World have blinded the Minds of Men.

Cura mundus hic occæco -avi -atum a mens -tis
 homo -inis.

The Deceitfulness of Riches did ensnare the Thoughts of greedy Sinners.

Fraus -dis f divitiæ -arum pl. illaqueo -avi -atum a
 cogitatio -ōnis f peccator avidus 3.

The Soul of a righteous Man will abhor the base Love of cursed Pleasures and Lusts.

Anima pius 3 abominor -atus sum dep. amor -oris m
 vilis 2 voluptas -atis f dirus 3 & cupido -inis f.

If

If the just Judgments of God should always seize on the Workers of Iniquity.

Si vindicta iustus 3 Deus semper apprehendo -di -sum 3 a operator -ōris m iniquitas -ātis.

The Report of the great Portion of an unmarried Virgin is oftentimes the Sound of a great Lye.

Fama -æ dos dotis f magnus virgo -gīnis innuptus 3 sum sæpe sonus -i mendacium grandis 2.

R U L E 2.

Sometimes the latter Substantive is put first, and ends in s, with an Apostrophe before it.

The Nation's Peace is disturbed: Or,

The Peace of the Nation is disturbed.

Pax pacis f natio -onis f turbo -avi -atum a.

We approve of the King's supreme Power.

Probo -avi -atum a potestas -atis f supremus 3 rex regis.

The Lord's Name be praised.

Nomen -īnis n Dominus -i laudo -avi -atum a.

The Father's Prodigality will be the Son's Shame and Beggary.

Prodigalitas ātis f pater -tris sum pudor -ōris, & egestas -atis filius -ii.

The stout Soldier's Sword has been the proud Enemy's Ruin.

Gladius miles magnanimus 3 sum exitium hostis -is c 2 superbus 3.

The Walls of a City are the Inhabitants Defence.

Mœnia -orum & -um pl. sum tutamen -īnis n incola -æ c 2.

Death is a'l Mens common Fate,

Mors mortis sum fatum communis 2 omnis 2.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Dative Case.

R U L E 1.

To and for, signifying the Use of any one, are Signs that the Noun following must be the Dative Case.

C O R N grows for Men.

Seges -ētis f cresco crevi cretum n 3 homo -inis.

Hay is mowed for Horses and Cows.

Fœnum meto messui messum 3 a equus -i & bos bovis.

Sense abounds to thee.

Sensus -ūs abundo -avi -atum n tu.

Magistrates provide Prisons for obstinate Malefactors.

Magistratus -ūs paro -avi -atum a ergastulum malefactor -ōris m contumax -ācis c 3.

A Rod is prepared for the Fool's Back.

Virga -æ paro tergum stultus -i.

Greedy Gluttons buy many dainty Bits for their ungodly Guts.

Helluo ōnis m edax -ācis c 3 obsonor -atus sum depapes dapis f multus opipārus 3 gula -æ suus impius 3.

Human Blood is sacrificed to bellicious Malice.

Sanguis -inis m humanus 3 immolo -avi -atum a malitia -æ infernalis 2.

R U L E 2:

Verbs signifying to promise, to pay, to give, to sell, to send, to offer, to bring, to buy, to provide, govern a Dative Case of the Word

Word next following them, without the Sign To, and then the Word after that must be the Accusative.

My Father promised me great Rewards : Or,

My Father promised great Rewards to me.

Pater -tris promitto -misi -missum 3 a ego præmium magnus.

The King promised my Brother his Pardon.

Rex regis m promitto frater meus venia suus

The Debtor pays the Creditor great Sums of Money.

Debitor -ōris m solvo solvi solutum a 3 creditor -ōris summa magnus pecunia -æ.

My Father's Man brought me Bread and Cheese.

Servus -i m pater meus affero attuli allatum a irr. ego panis & caseus -i m.

My little Brother sent me these Gloves and a Silk Handkerchief.

Fraterculus -i meus mitto misi missum ego hic chirothēca & sudariolum sericus .a -um.

My good Uncle will give me many choice Books and learned Manuscripts.

Patruus meus bonus do dedi datum a 1 ego liber -bri multus præstantissimus & manuscriptum doctus.

Lend my Father's Servant your Boots and Spurs : Or,

Lend your Boots and Spurs to the Servant of my Father.

Commōdo -avi -atum a 1 servus pater meus ocrea tuus & calcar -ris n.

When they offer'd Cæsar a Crown and Sceptre, he refused them.

Cum offero obtuli oblatum a irr. Cæsar -āris Corōna & Sceptrum, recūso -avi -atum a 1.

Give my Brother his Grammar again, and I will give you your Bible.

Reddo reddidi redditum a 3 frater -tris 3 m Grammatica, ego deinde reddo tu Biblia -ōrum tuus.

Thou hast told thy Father many Lies.

Narro -avi -atum a multus mendacium pater tuus.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Ablative Case.

The RULE.

A Noun signifying the Instrument with which, the Cause why, and the Manner how, a Thing is done, must be the Ablative Case.

THE Mind is distracted with Cares and Fears.
Mens-tis f distrāho -traxi -tractum 3 a cura -æ
& timor -ōris m.

The Body is broken with Labours.

Corpus -ōris n frango fregi fractum a 3 labor -ōris.

Soldiers overcome Dangers with Daring and Fortitude.

Miles -itis exsupĕro -avi -atum a periculum audacia
& fortitudo -inis.

Lions tear Beasts by Strength.

Leo -ōnis lacero -avi -atum a bestia -æ vires -ium pl.

Nature is polished by Learning and Art.

Natura -æ polio -ivi -itum a 4 eruditio -ōnis f & ars
artis f.

Art is perfected by Practice.

Ars consummo -avi -atum a usus ūs.

I struck my Brother with my Fist and a Stone.

Percutio -cussi -cussum a 3 frater -tris meus pugnus i,
& lapis -idis m.

Why did you kick your Sister with your Foot?

Quare calco -avi -atum a soror -ōris tuus pes -pedis m.

Alexander cut the Gordian Knot with his Sword.

Alexander -dri seco secui sectum a 1 nodus -i m Gor-
dianus 3 gladius.

The

The Barber shaved my Beard with a very dull Razor.

Tonsor -ōris m abrado -si -sum a 3 barba meus novacula obtusus 3.

Afflictions are overcome with Patience.

Afflictio -ōnis f devinco -vici -victum a 3 patientia.

The whole World is governed by divine Providence.

Mundus universus gubernō -avi -atum a Providentia divinus 3.

Hay is mown by the laborious Husbandman with crooked Scythes.

Fœnum meto a 3 agricola -æ c 2 sedulus falx falcis f curvus 3.

I will trim your Paper-book with my new Penknife.

Conciēno -avi -atum a liber tuus chartaceus scalpellum meus novus.

You ploughed your Ground with my Father's Plough, and promised him a fat Sheep; but you paid him only a little Lamb.

Aro -avi -atum a arvum tuus aratrum pater meus, & promitto is ovis -is f pinguis 2; at tantum reddo agnellus .i.

My Sister's Sweet-heart will adorn her with precious Jewels, and give her an hundred Pieces of Gold.

Procus i foror meus orno -avi -atum a is ea id gemma pretiosus, & dono -avi -atum a nummus -i m centum aureus 3.

My Mother carved out the Goose for all the Guests, with her own Hand, but with my Father's Knife and Fork.

Mater meus dissecō -secui -sectum a 1 anser -ēris m conviva -æ c 2 omnis 2, manus -ūs f suus, sed culter -tri & furcilla pater.

CHAP. X.

*Of Prepositions.*1. *With an Accusative Case.*

Note 1. *Circiter* always refers to Time.

Note 2. *Versus* must stand after its Casual Word.

LET us walk to the City.

Ambulo -avi -atum n ad urbs.

Run quickly to the Market.

Curro n confestim ad forum.

The Preacher exhorted us to Virtue and Religion.

Concionator -ōris m hortor -atus sum dep. ego ad virtus -ūtis f & pietas -ātis f.

You shall invite your Master to Supper.

Invito -avi -atum a 1 magister tuus ad cœna.

Call ye your Fellows to their Studies.

Voco -avi -atum a condiscipulus vester ad studium.

Kingdoms provoke Kingdoms to War.

Regnum provoco a regnum ad bellum.

One School-boy strives against another.

Discipulus alius certo -avi -atum n adversus alius.

We live against the Church.

Habito -avi -atum adversum templum.

Let the Serjeants walk before the Mayor.

Licitor -ōris m incedo -ssē -ssum 3 ante prætor -ōris m.

I found William at the Market just now.

Convenio -veni -ventum 4 Gulielmus -i modò apud forum.

The Pilot is with the Ship.

Vector -ōris sum apud navis -is.

The

The Heifer wanders about the Fields.

Juvenca -æ vagor -atus sum dep. circa ager -gri m.

The Army encamps about the City.

Exercitus -ūs castrametor -atus sum dep. circum urbs.

Darkness arose about the sixth Hour.

Tenebræ -arum pl. oborior -ortus sum dep. circiter hora sextus.

I tarried at your Country house about six Weeks.

Diversor -atus sum dep. apud villa vester circiter septimana sex.

The Horses stand on this Side the River.

Equus -i m flo fleti statum n 1 cis fluvius -ii m.

Thou shalt not swim against the Stream.

Non no navi natum n contra torrens tis m.

Charity ought to be exercised towards our Neighbours.

Charitas -atis f debeo -ui -itum a 2 exerceo -ui -itum a 2 erga proximus -i.

My Friend Joseph lives without the old Gate.

Amicus -i meus Iosephus -i habito -avi -atum n extra porta -æ vetus eris e 3.

The old Woman's crooked Nose appears below her wrinkled Forehead.

Nasus -i m curvus 3 anicula -æ appareo -ui -itum n infra frons -tis f is ea id rugosus 3.

The pretty Boy sits between the pretty Girls.

Puer bellus 3 sedeo sedi sessum n 2 inter puella bellus.

Thy Aunt is the fairest among a thousand Women.

Amita -æ tuus sum formosus 3 inter mulier -ëris mille.

There is a Mountain within the hundredth Mile.

Mons sum intra lapis -idis centesimus 3.

I observed small Fishes playing near the yellow Panks.

Observo -avi -atum a puculus -i ludo lusi lusum n 3 juxta ripa flavus 3.

Rewards are assigned to the Scholars for Diligence.

Premium assigno -avi -atum a discipulus -i ob diligentia æ.

We are now in the Power of our Adversary.

Jam sum penes adversarius noster.

I have travelled through all Italy.

Peregrinator atus sum dep. per Italia totus 3.

The Dog comes behind his Master.

Canis subeo -ivi -ii -itum n 4 pone herus suus.

The Stars rise after the Sun setting.

Stella -æ orior ortus sum dep. post occasus ūs sol -is.

Benjamin bought twenty new Pens To day, besides an Inkhorn.

Benjaminus emo emi emptum a 3 penna viginti novus hodie, præter atramentarium.

Let us play near this very Hedge.

Ludo -si -sum n 3 prope sepes -is f hic ipse.

The Maid eat Lice for the Jaundice.

Ancillo comedo -edi -esum vel -estum a 3 pediculus -i propter icterus -i.

Children drink Brimstone and Milk for the Itch.

Puerulus -i bibo bibi bibitum a 3 sulphur -ūris n & lac lactis propter prurities -ei f.

Let Kings be honoured according to their royal Dignity.

Rex regis honōro -avi -atum a secundum dignitas -atis f suus regalis 2.

Some Birds are said to fly above the Clouds.

Avis -is f quidam quædam quoddam dico dixi dictum a 3 volo -avi -atum n supra nubes -is.

The Murderers fled beyond the Seas.

Homicida -æ fugio -fugi fugitum 3 trans mare -is n.

Do not grieve beyond Measure.

Ne doleo -ui -itum n ultra modus -i m.

The Hare ran towards the Woods.

Lepus -ōris m curro 3 versus sylva.

Men hasten towards the Church.

Homo propero -avi -atum n versus templum.

2. Prepositions with an Ablative Case.

Drunkards ramble from one Alehouse to another.

Bibo -ōnis vagor -atus sum dep. à caupona hic ad alius.

A Maid

A Maid without Modesty, is a furious Mare without a Bridle.

Virgo absque modestia -æ sum equa -æ furiosus 3 absque frænum.

The Advocate pleaded my Cause before that Judge.

Advocatus -i m ago egi ectum 3 causa meus coram iudex -icis e 2 ille.

Note; Cum is to be expressed, when the Sense is together with; otherways it may generally be left out.

I went with my Brother into the Fields, and there I beat him with my Stick.

Bo i-vi itum n 4 cum frater -tris in ager -gri, ibique verbèro -avi -atum a is ea id baculus -i m.

I conquered my inveterate Enemies with good Words, and then I rejoiced with my Companions.

Vinco vici victum a 3 inimicus -i meus infensus 3 sermo -onis m blandus 3, & postea lætor -atus sum dep. cum sodalis -is e 2 meus.

The Seamen discourse of the Sea and Ships.

Nauta confabulor -atus sum dep. 1 de mare & de navis -is.

Thou shalt be condemned out of thy own mouth.

Damno -avi -atum a ex os oris n tuus.

The Cook-maid snatched the Cheese with her Hand out of the Dog's Jaw.

Coqua rapio -pui raptum a 3 caseus manus suus è faux -cis canis.

That Boy brings thee Shame, and is praised before thee.

Puer iste affèro attuli allatum a dedècus -oris n tu, & laudo -avi -atum a prae tu.

I will grind for thee.

Ego molo molui molitum a 3 pro tu.

Christ was the Saviour of Men, and died for wretched Sinners.

Christus

Christus sum Salvator homo -inis, & morior mortuus
sum dep. 3 pro peccator -oris miser -era -erum.

*A Scabbard without a Sword is the Instrument of a
Coward.*

Vagina sine gladius -ii m sum instrumentum pusil-
lanimus.

*Tenus is set after the Word it governs ; and
if it be Plural, it requires the Genitive
Case.*

The Waters covered him up to the Eyes.

Aqua -æ tego -xi -sum a 3 ille oculus tenus.

He sheathed his Sword up to the Hilt.

Abdo. didi -ditum a 3 e -lis -is m capulus -i m tenus.

The Brook was up to the Knees.

Torrens exito -stiti -situm n 1 genu tenus.

3. Examples of Prepositions, that govern both an Accusative and an Ablative Case.

*Note ; In and sub, after Verbs of Motion,
signify into, and govern an Accusative
Case, but otherwise an Ablative.*

*Super governs an Accusative or an Ablative
indifferently.*

*Super upon, governs an Accusative : Super
about or concerning, an Ablative.*

*Clam governs either an Accusative or an
Ablative.*

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The Boy jumps under the Water, to gather Stones for his Play-fellows.

Puer salto -avi -atum n sub aqua, ut colligo -legi -lectum a 3 lapillus collutor -ōris.

I slept sound under a Form in the School.

Altum dormio -ivi -itum n 4 sub scamnum in schola.

The Wicked shall be turned into Hell.

Impius 3 detrado si sum a 3 in gehenna -æ.

Sit in your Place.

Sed o sedi sessum n in locus tuus.

That Girl gathered Herbs under the Hedge, and brought them to her Mother.

Puella iste colligo 3 herba subter sepes -is f affero-que ad mater suus.

The old Dog is gnawing Bones under the Table.

Canis -is c 2 vetustus arrōdo -fi -sum a os ossis n subter mensa -æ.

The Horse walks upon the Grass with his Feet.

Equus ambulo -avi -atum n super gramen -inis n pes suus.

Soldiers Wives ask after their absent Husbands.

Uxor miles -itis quæro quæsiui quæsitum a 3 super absens -tis c 3.

My Mother procured Money for me unknown to my Father.

Mater paro -avi -atum a ego pecunia clam pater.

My Brother is a naughty Boy, for he ran away from School without the Master's Knowledge.

Frater meus scelestus sum, nam aufugio -gi -gitum n 3 è schola -æ clam Præceptor.

Some Recapitulatory Exercises.

A brave Soldier is a Kingdom's Glory, and resolves to purchase Honour to himself by his Sword through bloody Rivers.

Miles magnanimus sum gloria -æ regnum, & statuo -ui utum a 3 paro i honor -ōris sui gladius -ii m suus per amnis -is m sanguineus 3. A

A skilful Shoemaker knows how to fit new Shoes to a Lady's Foot, with his Hand and Glove, without other Instruments.

Calcearius peritus scio sci vi scitum a 4 apto 1 calceus -i m novus pes -ais domina, manus suus & chirotheca, absque instrumentum alius -a -ud.

The Grace of God is Man's Happiness, and abides without Riches, after Losses, in the greatest Danger, and is believed to afford true Comfort to God's Worshipers by its excellent Virtue.

Gratia Deus sum felicitas -atis f homo, & maneo mansi mansum n 2 sine divitiæ, post damnum, in periculum magnus, & puto -avi -atum a præbeo -ui -itum a 2 solamen -inis n verus cultor -oris Deus virtus -utis f suus præstans -tis c 3.

Every sort of Happiness abounds to the diligent Man, and many have been observed to conquer difficult Labours by Diligence, and to be praised for unwearied Industry.

Genus -oris n quisque quæque quodque felicitas abundo 1 sedulus 3, & multus observo -avi -atum a supero -avi -atum a labor -oris difficilis 2 sedulitas -atis & laudo a 1 ob industria -æ indefatigabilis & -e.

Learning is the ornament of a Man's Life, and is to be gotten by Labour and Study.

Doctrina æ sum ornamentum vita -æ humanus, & sum acquirō -quis vi -quis tum a 3 labor -oris & studium.

The Spring is a most pleasant Season: For then we see Nature to be renewed by the cherishing Beams of the Sun; then we see the Trees to sprout, and the Gardens to bring forth Flowers for the laborious Bee.

Ver veris n sum tempus -oris n jucundus 3: enim tunc video vidi visum a 2 natura renovo -avi -atum a radius -ii m foveo fovi fotum a 2 sol; tunc video arbor -oris f germino -avi -atum n, hortus -i que profero -tuli -latum a flos apis -is f laboriosus 3.

I struck my Sister with a Stick, and was forced to flee into the Woods; but when I had tarried there a while, I returned to my Parents, and submitted myself to their Mercy, and they forgave me my Offence.

Percutio -ssi -ssum a soror meus baculus, & cogo -egi -actum a 3 fugio fugi fugitum n 3 in sylva -æ; sed cum maneo -si -sum 2 illic parumper, redeo 4 ad parens, que submitto -misi -missum a 3 ego ipse misericordia ille, & remitto 3 delictum meus.

When my dear Mother, unknown to my Father, shall send me Money, I will pay my Creditors their Debts, and provide a Supper for all my Friends in my Chamber, without my Brother's Consent, and will make Presents to my Relations.

Cum mater meus charus, clam pater, mitto misi missum a 3 ego pecunia, solvo solvi solutum a 3 creditor -ōris debitum suus & paro cœna æ amicus -ci omnis in cubiculum meus, absque assensus -ūs m frater, & do 1 donum consanguineus.

A valiant General is a strong Rock, without Fear or Baseness, and resolves to fight bravely against the Enemies, and to procure a lasting and honourable Peace for his King and Country, by his victorious Sword.

Imperator fortis sum rupes -is firmus absque timor -ōris vel pusillanimitas -ātis, & statuo 3 pugno -avi -atum 1 acriter adversus hostis -is, & concilio -avi -atum a pax stabilis & honorificus rex -gis & patria gladius suus victoriosus.

A Merchant sails to the remote Parts of the World, by the Help of the Winds, through Waves and Dangers, in great Storms, nigh Rocks and Quicksands, among the Barbarians, far from his Children; he sends Gifts to his Wife and Friends, and when he hath obtained a good Success, to his Heart's Content, he rejoices to distribute Rewards to the deserving Seamen.

Mercator -ōris navigo -avi -atum n ad regio -ōnis remotus orbis -is, opis -em -e ventus -i, per fluctus -ūs & periculum, in sævus procelli, juxta rupes -is & syr-

tis -is, inter barbarus, procul à liberi suus; mitto donum uxor -ōris amicūque, & cum obtineo -tinui -tentum a 2 successus -ūs foelix -cis ex animus, gaudeo gavisus sum n p 2 tribuo -ui -ūtum a præmium nauta -e m benè mereor -itus sum dep.

Exercises fitted to the Rules of the Latin Syntax, with the Explanation of each Rule, and some additional Observations.

CONCORD I.

Verbum Personale, &c.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case, in Number and Person.

THE Clock strikes.

Horologium sono 1.

While the Master readeth, let the Boys attend.

Dum præceptor -ōris lego legi lectum a 3 puer attendo -di sum & tum n 3.

Truants are despised.

Cessator -ōris contemno -tempti -temptum a 3.

The Ministers preach, but Sinners hear not.

Minister prædico -avi -atum a 1, sed peccator -ōris non audio -iui itum a 4.

Let Diligence always be much commended.

Diligentia semper magnoperè laudo -avi -atum a.

Nomi-

Nominativus Primæ, &c.

Ego, nos, tu, and vos, need not be expressed in Latin, unless for Distinction or Emphasis sake, as in the following Examples.

If we affirm. ye always say no.

Si ego affirmo -avi -atum a 1, tu semper nego -avi -atum a.

You suffer not, but I am utterly undone.

Tu non patior passus sum dep. 3 sed ego funditus pereō -ii -itum n.

If the King reigns, I shall be preferred.

Si Rex regis regno 1, ego promoveo 2.

The Master is angry, you will be sure to smart.

Præceptor succentio n 2, tu proculdubio vapulo -avi -atum n p 1.

In Verbis quorum, &c.

The Latin for he, she, they, Man or Men, is seldom expressed, but understood before the Verb.

John has been whipt twice already, and he is trifling again.

Johannes -is jam verbēro -avi -atum a, et tamen nugo -atus sum dep. denuō.

The King reigns, and long may he reign.

Regno Rex, diūque regno.

Is the Army routed? So they say.

An exercitus -ūs lugo -avi -atum a 1? Ita aio def. 3.

Non semper substantivum, &c.

Sometimes the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or else a whole Clause as foregoing, or else some Member of a Sentence may be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

To neglect disobligeth.

Negligo -lexi -lectum a 3 displiceo -ui -itum n 2.

To study pleases.

Studeo -ui n 2 placeo -cui n 2.

To cheat is not safe.

Fraudo -avi -atum a 1 non sum tutus.

To teach is painful.

Doceo sum laboriosus.

Verba infiniti modi, &c.

When this English, that, may be turned into this English, which, it is a Relative, &c.

See the English Syntax.

Note; Sometimes the Conjunction, that, is left out in English, and the Nominative between the two Verbs is put into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Authors write, that Rome was built on seven Hills.

Autor scribo scripsi scriptum a 3 Roma construo -struxi -struxum a 3 in collis -is septem ind.

Alexander would have stabbed himself, when he was sensible that he had killed his dear Clitus.

Alexander volo -ui confodio -di -ssum a 3 fui, cum sentio -si -sum a 4 fui occido -di -sum a 3 Clitus suus charus.

I heard [that] you were sick.

Audio tu male habeo -ui -itum a 2.

Verbum inter duos, &c.

When a Verb cometh between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers, it may, &c.

His Meat was Locusts and wild Honey.

Cibus is locusta sum & mel sylvestris.

The Spoils of War are the General's Glory.

Manu-

Servus noster servàque & ego sum bonus, & habeo
2 præmium magnus.

*You, and your Master, and Mistress, have been kind,
and do merit my greatest Thanks.*

Tu, herusque tuus & hera, sum benignus, & me-
reor dep. 2 gratia magnus ab ego.

NOTE 4.

*Two Adjectives, of different Signification, may
belong to one Substantive, which shall be ex-
pressed with the former Adjective, and un-
derstood with the latter, both in English
and Latin.*

*The Word one may sometimes supply the
Place of the latter Substantive in English,
but needs nothing to be expressed for it in
Latin.*

Bigger Boys strive to keep under the lesser [Boys.]

Puer grandior certo -avi -atum n subjugo -avi -atum
a parvus.

A small Army oftentimes conquers a greater.

Exercitus -us m parvulus sæpè supero -avi -atum a
major.

A small Horse sometimes excels a bigger.

Equus parvus aliquando excello -cellui -celsum a 3
major.

My Book is a clean one, yours a dirty one.

Liber meus sum nitidus, tuus sordidus.

CONCORD III.

Relativum cum Antecedente, &c.

The Relative, qui, agreeth with its Antecedent Substantive in Gender, Number, and Person.

Mr. Garretson's Observations concerning the Relative.

1. *The Relative Sentence ought, in writing Proper English, to be distinguished by a Comma before and after it.*
2. *Relative Sentences are independent, i. e. no Word in a Relative Sentence is governed either of Verb or Adjective, that stands in another Sentence; nor doth any Word in another Sentence depend upon any Appurtenances of the Relative.*
3. *When a Pronoun of the third Person is Antecedent to a Relative of the Nominative Case, that Pronoun Antecedent is to be rather understood than expressed; as, for he that, qui: that which, quod: Not ille qui, or illud quod.*
4. *The English Word, That, is always a Relative, when it may be turned into which*

in

in good Sense, which must be tried by reading over the English Sentence warily, and judging how the Sentence will bear it; but when it cannot be altered, salvo sensu, it is a Conjunction.

5. *There is always a Nominative Case between the Conjunction That, and the Verb; but there stands no Nominative Case between That the Relative, and the Verb, except the Relative be not the Nominative Case to the Verb.*
6. *The Conjunction That comes commonly next after a Verb, which signifies finding, hearing, knowing, or some such-like English.*
7. *It is neither a Conjunction nor a Relative, if it stands the first Word after any Point or Stop greater than a Comma, with a Substantive after it; but in such Case is to be made by the Pronoun demonstrative iste or is.*
8. *It is neither a Relative nor Conjunction, when a Substantive follows immediately, which Substantive must be put in some oblique Case, either to be governed on, or follow the Verb next going before That; but in such Cases must be rendered by the Pronoun demonstrative iste.*

9. *The*

9. *The Relative, That, is in the English sometimes understood, but must be expressed in the Latin, by making qui for it; and it is then understood, when in a Sentence there wanteth either a Nominative Case to the Verb, or an Accusative to follow the Verb, which cannot be supplied from any other Words in the Sentence.*

Quoties nullus, &c.

The Relative must not agree with the Antecedent in Case, but must be the Nominative Case to the Verb, if it stand immediately before a Verb, and no other Noun or Pronoun between it and the Verb be the Nominative Case.

THE King is honoured, which [King] loveth his Subjects.

Rex ille honōro -avi -atum n, qui [rex] amo subditus suus.

The Woman is loved, which [Woman] hath a fair Face.

Mulier -ēris f amo, qui [mulier] habeo 2 facies -ei f pulcher.

The Servant is trusty, which [Servant] brought me my Breakfast.

Servus tum fidus, qui [servus] affēro attuli allatum a ego jentaculum.

That Hat begins to be torn, which [Hat] covers my Brother's Head.

Galerus iste incipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 lacero -avi -atum a qui [galerus] tego texi tectum a 3 caput -itis frater -tris m meus.

That Preacher is deservedly honoured, who knows how to prepare divine Comforts for the Souls of Men.

Conci-

Concionator -ōris m ille meritò laudo 1, qui scio
sciui scitum a 4 paro -avi -atum a solamen divinus
anima dat. pl. abus humanus.

Here am I, that found your Books, that were lost.

Adsum ego, qui invenio 4 liber tuus, qui perdo
-didi -ditum -a.

I love that Boy, that played with me last Night.

Diligo 3 puer iste, qui ludo 3 cum ego nox -ēis f
hesternus -a -um.

Thou art condemned, who despisest thy own Mother.

Tu damno -avi -atum a. qui contemno 3 mater-tris
f tuus.

John, who said the longest Part, was most commended.

Johannes, qui recito -avi -atum a penlum longus 3,
maximè laudo.

We, who love God, shall be loved of him.

Ego, qui amo Deus, amo ab ille.

Ye, who hate Reproof, are foolish.

Tu qui odi def. reprehensio -ōnis, sum stolidus.

*The rebellious Scholar, that neglects his Learning,
vexes his Master indeed, but destroyeth himself.*

Discipulus iste contumax -ācis c 3, qui negligo 3
literæ -arum pl. bonus, vexo -avi -atum a magister
quidem, sed perdo -didi -ditum 3 a sui ipse.

*The Wicked, that fear not God now, will condemn
their own Folly hereafter.*

Sceleſtus, qui non timeo 2 Deus nunc, damno 1
stultitia -æ suus poſthàc.

*The Rewards, that are promised, shall be given thee 3
if the Works, that are required of thee, be done.*

Præmium, qui promitto 3, do tu; si opus -eris n,
qui postulo -avi -atum a à tu, ſio factus sum n p.

Nec unica Vox, &c.

*Sometimes one or two Sentences, which go be-
fore, answer the Question Who? or What?*

And then the Relative following them must

E

always

always be of the Neuter Gender. And if there be one Sentence for an Antecedent, the Relative must be of the Singular Number; if two or more, the Plural; and always of the third Person.

Thou commonly truantest much, and art very idle, which are most pernicious Things.

Sæpe multum cello -avi -atum n, & sum ignāvus, qui sum maximè perniciosus.

I have made my Latin Exercise, and can construe every Sentence of it, which will please the Master.

Compono -posui -positum a 3 exercitium meus Latinus -a -um, & possum potui irr. explico 1 sententia singulus 3, qui placeo -ui -itum præceptor -ōris.

I have disoblged my Master, and provoked my Father to Anger, which troubles me much.

Displaceo -ui -itum n præceptor, & incito -avi -atum pater ad ira -æ, qui perturbo -avi -atum a ego magnoperè.

Aliquando Relativum, &c.

A Pronoun Primitive, not expressed, but understood, or a Possessive going before a Relative, is sometimes the Antecedent to the Relative, and may (if there be Occasion) have an Adjective to agree with it, as if it were expressed.

I hate thy Manners, who dost not reverence Superiors.

Odio habeo mos tuus, qui non revereor ~~verius~~ sum dep. 2 superior & -us.

I found thy lost Book, who art a careless Boy.

Invenio 4 liber tuus amissus, qui sum puer negligens.

God

God abhorreth thy Hypocrisy, who bearest Sermons, but dost not regard them.

Deus abominor -atus sum dep. 1 simulatio-ōnis f tuus, qui audio concio-ōnis, sed non animadver'o-ti sum a 3.

Thou and thy Brother shall visit our Country-house, who live pleasantly near a River.

Tu & frater vis'o visi visum a 3 suburbanum noster, qui habito -avi -atum amene prope amnis.

At si Nominativus, &c.

If a Noun, or Pronoun Substantive, answering to the Question Who? or What? made by the Verb, stand between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative must either be governed of the Verb, or of some other Word in the Sentence with it.

Note 1. *If, whose, be the English of the Relative, it must be the Genitive Case.*

2. *If a Preposition come before a Relative, then the Relative is governed of the Preposition.*

3. *In other Cases it hath usually some Sign before it, as of, to, than, &c. and must be rendered according to other Rules.*

4. *Sometimes the Antecedent is repeated again in the Clause, where the Relative stands; as, Diem scito esse nullum, quo die non dico pro reo, Cic. Know, that there passes no Day, on which Day I plead not for some accused Person. And it would be of particular Use to the Learner, always to repeat (in his Mind at least) the Antecedent with the Relative, - in the very Clause where the Relative itself stands.*

The Bread is very good, which [Bread] thou eatest.

Panis sum bonus, qui [panis] comedo -edi -esum vel -estum a 3.

The Comedy was pleasant, which [Comedy] we acted Yesterday.

Comœdia sum facētus 3, qui [comœdia] heri ago egi actum a 3.

The Boy will die, that thou hast beaten so cruelly.

Puer ille morior mortuus sum dep. 3, qui [puer] verbero 1 tam crudeliter.

The Horse was very good, that my Father sold lately.

Equus sum valde bonus, qui [equus] pater meus vendo -ādi -dītum a 3 nuper.

The Boy whom Learning delights, will win his Master's Love, and get above his Fellows.

Puer, qui literæ bonus delecto -avi -atum a, concilio -avi -atum amor -ōris magister, & supero condiscipulus suus.

That foul Vice, which Men embrace most greedily, is oftentimes most hurtful.

Vitium ille fœdus, qui homo avidè amplexor -atus sum dep. 1, sæpè sum maximè noxius.

Miserable is he, whose Fame is lost.

Sum miser, qui fama perdo.

The House, whose Foundation is not strong, will fall, when the Wind bloweth violently.

Domus, qui fundamentum sum debilis, sum ruiturus, cum ventus flo flavi flatum n 1 violenter.

Let him, whose lesson is hardest, apply the greatest Industry.

Ille, qui lectio sum difficilis 2, adhibeo -ui -itum a diligentia magnus.

The Mark, to which the Horse runs, finishes the Horse's Labour.

Meta, ad qui equus curro 3, absolvo -solvi -solutum 3 labor -ōris equus.

The Honour, for which these Wrestlers strive, shall not be given them, because they put not out their utmost Strength.

Honor,

Honor, propter qui athleta -æ m hic certo -avi
-atum, non tribuo -ui -utum a 3 is, quia non exero
-erui -ertum a 3 vires -ium suus extremus 3.

Additional Notes.

1. *Two or three Antecedents Singular will have a Relative Plural, which must agree with the more worthy Person and Gender.*

My Brother and I, who came first, were admitted.

Frater meus & ego, qui venio 4 primus, admitto
a 3.

The good Master and Mistress, that take Care of their Servants, are to be honoured.

Herus & hera bonus, qui curo -avi -atum a servus,
-i sum honorandus.

I found thy Paper, Ruler, and Penknife, which had been lost.

Invenio 4 charta tuus, normaque & scalpellum,
qui amitto -misi -missum a 3.

You and your Father, who live temperately, will surely live long.

Tu & pater tuus, qui vivo vixi victum n 3 tempe-
ratè, certè diu vivo.

Thou and I, who spoiled the Pens and Paper, that we bought have provoked our Master, who loves thrifty Boys, that keep their Things carefully, and spoil nothing.

Tu & ego, qui corrumpo -rupi -ruptum a 3 penna
& charta, qui emo emi entum a 3, irrito -avi -atum
a magister noster, qui diligo -lexi -lectum a 3 puer
frugi ind. qui servo i suus diligenter, et corrumpo
nihil ind.

Note 2. *Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative : If a Nominative*

Case come between them and the Verb, then they must be governed of the Verb, or some other Word with it ; but if there be no such Nominative Case, then they are of that Case themselves.

What troubles your mind, my dear Friend?

Quid molesto -avi -atum a animus tuus, amicus meus charus?

What a Country have I seen?

Qualis regio -onis f ego video?

What have you done?

Quid facio feci factum a?

If you knew, what a great Present we have received.

Si scio, quantus munus ego accipio -cepi -ceptum a 3.

Construction of Nouns Substantive.

Quum duo Substantiva, &c.

If two Nouns Substantive stand together in English, with the Particle, of, between them, the latter of the two must be put in the Genitive Case.

THE valiant Son of Philip coveted the Dominion of the whole World.

Filius ille magnanimus Philippus -i cupio -ivi -itum a 3 dominium mundus -i totus -a -um.

The Fear of God, Contempt of the World, and steadfast Hope of eternal Life, make Quietness of Mind, which is the greatest Happiness of Man, and which all Men desire earnestly.

Timor

Timor Deus, contemptus -ūs mundus, & spes -ei f
firmus vita æternus, concilio 1 quies -ētis animus,
qui sum felicitas maximus homo, & qui omnis ve-
hementer cupio.

*Note, Two Substantives often come together
in English, without so much as a or the
between them, and the first of them is to
be the Genitive Case.*

The Ditchers cleanse our Town Ditch.

Fossor mundo 1 fossa oppidum noster.

The Slave leaped over the City Wall and escaped.

Verna transilio -silui -sultum n 4 murus urbs -is &
aufugio 3.

Let some Boy go up and open the Chamber-door.

Ascendo -di -sum n 3 puer aliquis, & aperio -perui
-pertum a 4 ostium cubiculum.

*School-boys love the School-chimney, when their Limbs
are cold.*

Discipulus amo caminus -i schola, cum membrum
suus sum frigidus.

Hic Genitivus, &c.

*The latter Substantive is sometimes rendered
more elegantly by an Adjective Possessive,
than by the Genitive Case; but that Ad-
jective must agree in Case, Gender, and
Number with the former Substantive.*

Let us drink plentifully out of this Cup of Gold.

Affatim bibo bibi bibitum a 3 ex poculum hic aureus.
You talk much of Sea affairs.

Loquo locutus sum dep. 3 multum de res rei marinus.

We have been gathering Mountain Fruits.

Colligo 3 fructus 5 m montānus.

My Father's House and my Brother's Garden are joining.

Domus paternus & hortus fraternus sum propinquus.

Est etiam ubi, &c.

The Sign of between two Substantives may sometimes be changed into to, and the latter Substantive may be rendered by the Dative Case instead of the Genitive.

A good Prince is a Father to his Country.

Princeps -cipis e 2 bonus sum pater patria suus.

Loyal Subjects are the strongest Walls to Royalty.

Subditus pius sum murus fortis majestas -ātis regius 3.

God is a Father to those, that love him; he is a Protector to the Righteous, that fear him.

Deus sum pater ille, qui amo 1 ipse; protector sum pius, qui timeo 2 ipse.

Duo Substantiva, &c.

Two Substantives coming together without of between them, are both to be put in the same Case by Apposition.

Bucephālus, the Horse of Alexander, would suffer no Rider, but his Master.

Bucephalus equus Alexander, volo -ui patior passus sum dep. fessor -ōris m nullus nisi dominus suus.

Rashness, the Picture of a Fool, shews a womanish Mind.

Temeritas, imāgo stultus, ostendo -di sum & -tum a animus muliebris.

Envy, the Rack of the Soul, commonly brings forth Murder, the Destruction of the Body.

Invidia

Invidia cruciatus ūs anima plerumque profero -tuli
-latum irr. 3 homicidium excidium corpus -ōris n.

Note; *From Masculine Substantives in -tor come Feminines in -trix, and from many that end in -us are framed Feminines in -a; which Feminines must be used, when a Substantive of the Feminine Gender went before, to which the latter hath Relation, and which is the same with the latter; and often the Verb, is, stands between such Substantives.*

Death, the Enemy of Nature. is a Friend to good Men; whom it leadeth into eternal Happiness.

Mors inimicus natura sum amicus bonus, qui ducō
duxi ductum a 3 ad felicitas æternus 3.

Courage is for the most part a Conqueror.

Fortitudo sum ut plurimum victor.

Rest, the Repairer of Strength, is a Refresher of vital Spirits.

Quies, refector -trix vires, sum resodilator -trix spiritus vitalis 2.

Adjectivum in Neutro, &c.

When a Substantive has before it immediately an Adjective, intimating the Quality of the Substantive, as much, little, more, less, how much, so much, and the like, such a Substantive must be the Genitive Case, and the Adjective put in the Neuter Gender, and taken for a Substantive.

Much Labour brings more Gains.

Multus labor -ōris afferō plus lucrum.

How

How much Sweat, so much Sweetness.

Quantus sudor -oris, tantus dulcedo -inis.

He that hath a good Stomach, desires little Sauce.

Qui habeo appetitus -ūs acer acris & acre, cupio paululus condimentum.

Ponitur interdum Genitivus, &c.

The Genitive Case of a Substantive is sometimes governed of another Substantive understood.

Note 3 *When any Word is left out, that is necessary to complete the Construction of the Sentence, it is by a Figure in Rhetorick, called Eclipsis, or more usually Ellipsis.*

I bought this new gilt Book of the honest Bookseller at the [Sign of the] Rose, in Paul's Church-yard.

Emo liber hic novus deauratus 3 à bibliopola m ille probus ad [insigne] Rosa in Cœmeterium Paulinus 3.

Who preached To-day at St. Giles's [Church]?

Quis conc.ōnor -atus sum dep. 1 hodie apud Ægidius -ii sanctus?

We shall lodge at the Swan near St. Andrew's.

Diverfor -atus sum dep. 1 ad Cygnus, prope sanctus Andreas.

Laus & Vituperium, &c.

When of comes before the Word Sum, or between two Substantives, whereof the latter betokens the Property or Quality of the former, to its Praise or Dispraise; then the latter Substantive shall be put in the Ablative Case, sometimes in the Genitive.

I love a Boy of an excellent Wit and a good Memory.

Amo 1 puer ingenium bonus & memoria felix.

The

The Servant of a stubborn Spirit, that does not observe his Master's Command, shall be beaten.

Servus animus contumax, qui non observo i jussu herilis 2, vapulo n p.

Happy is our Nation, that hath a King of great Clemency.

Natio noster sum felix, qui habeo rex clementia summus.

That Master hath easy Work, that teacheth Boys of flexible Minds, and ingenious Dispositions.

Præceptor ille habeo opus facilis -e, qui doceo puer animus flexibilis 2, & ingenium acutus.

Opus & usus Ablativum, &c.

Of after Need is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Although I have twice learned the whole Grammar, yet I have need of daily Reading.

Quamvis bis disco didici a 3 grammatica totus 3, tamen habeo 2 opus ind. lectio -ōnis f quotidianus 3.

Thou art ignorant, and hast need of Instruction; but thou dost not regard, therefore thou hast need of the Rod.

Sum ignarus, & habeo opus documentum; sed negligo 3, quapropter habeo opus virgæ -arum.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Case.

Adjectiva quæ Desiderium, &c.

The Sign of after Adjectives that betoken Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Ignorance, Forgetting, Care, Fear, Guilt, or any Passion of the Mind, requires the Noun or Pronoun Substantive following to be put in the Genitive Case.

THOSE Men, that are desirous of Honour, ought to be studious of Learning and good Manners.

Qui sum cupidus honor -ōris 3, debeo -ui -itum a
2 sum studiosus literæ & mos -ōris m bonus.

He who is always mindful of the Master's Commands, is not fearful of Punishment.

Qui semper sum memor -ōris c 3 jussum præceptor, non sum timidus pœna.

I will be mindful of thee, till I shall be forgetful of myself.

Sum memor tu, donec sum immemor ego ipse.

Thou art ignorant of natural Things, rude of Letters, and uncertain of the Path of Virtue.

Sum ignarus res naturalis, rudis & -e literæ, & incertus callis -is m virtus -ūtis.

Thou and I are both accused of the same Crime, but we have a mild Master, who often pardons us.

Tu & ego sum reus 3 crimen -īnis n idem sed habeo præceptor mitis 2, qui sæpe ignosco -novi -notum n 3 ego.

The richest Man, careless of his Affairs, is reduced to Poverty, but a poor Man, careful of his, obtaineth Riches.

Dives

Dives ditior ditissimus improvidus res suos redigo
-egi -actum a 3 ad inopia -æ; sed pauper -ēris c 3 pro-
vidus res suos obtineo -tinui -tentum a 2 opes opum pl.

I am clear from that foul Crime that thou mentionest.

Sum insons -tis crimen -inis n iste foedus, qui me-
moro -avi -atum a.

Adjectiva verbalia in ax, &c.

*Adjectives derived of Verbs, and ending in ax,
having of or in after them, require that the
Noun following be put in the Genitive Case.*

*He that is bold of Heart frighteth his Enemy, and
escapeth Danger; and he that is of a daring Temper, is
a Driver away of Cowards.*

Qui sum audax -ācis c 3 animus, terreo 2 inimicus
suus, & evado 3 periculum; & qui sum audax ingeni-
um, sum fugax pusillanimus -i.

Most Men are sagacious in their own Profit.

Plerūque sum sagax utilitas -ātis f suos.

*Fools are tenacious enough of their own Intentions,
but not so capable of Admonition.*

Stultus sum satis tenax propositum suus, sed non
aded capax -ācis admonitio -ōnis f.

Gluttony is apt to consume an Estate.

Gula sum edax -ācis facultates -um.

Nomina partitiva, &c.

*Partitives are so called, because they signify a
Part, or some one, or more. Interrogatives
ask a Question, as who? which? whether?
Numerals are Adjectives of Number, as
one, two, three, first, second, third, &c.*

*After any of these Sorts of Words, of or among
require the Substantive next following to be*

The Genitive Case Plural, with which such governing Adjective must agree in Gender.

Note; The Reason of this Agreement is because some Case or other of that Substantive is really understood with that Adjective: as, in unus iudicum, which would be at Length, unus Iudex Iudicum.

Thou hast chosen two Companions, of which one is a Fool, the other idle, and they will make thee incapable of Study

Eligo -legi -lectum a 3 socius duo -æ -o, qui alter -ēra -erum sum stultus, alter ignavus, & reddo 3 tu incapax -ācis 3 studium.

It is a difficult Thing, whether of the two Parties I shall take.

Sum difficilis, uter duo pars -tis f tueor tuitus sum
asp. 2.

Romulus, who built the famous City of Rome, was the first of all the Roman Kings.

Romulus -i m, qui condo -ādi ditum a 3 urbs ce-
leber -bris bre Roma -æ, sum primus rex regis omnis
Romanus.

*None of the heathenish Gods delivered his Worship-
pers.*

Nullus divus ethnicus libero -avi atum a cultor
-ōris m suus.

Pylades and Orestes cherished a mutual Love; none knows whether was most faithful of the two.

Pylades & Orestes loveo fo-vi fotum a 2 amor -ōris
m mutuus 3; nemo e 2 scio a uter -tra -trum sum
fidelis 2 duo.

Which is my Book? Neither of these.

Uter sum liber meus? Neuter hic.

Ordinalia etiam in alio sensu, &c.

Et aliquando Dativum, &c.

If a Noun of Number, an Ordinal, as first, second, third, &c. or an Adverb derived of them, have the Sign to after it, the Noun that follows that Sign, must be the Dative Case; but if the Particle after, then it must be the Ablative, with à or ab.

Tho' thou art second to none in Learning, yet thou fittest the fourth after thy Brother; and I am first after thee.

Quamvis tu sum secundus 3 nullus 3 doctrina, tamen sedeo sedi sessum n 2 quartus 3 à frater -tris; & ego sum primus a tu.

Our Parents are the next after God, who ought to be honoured.

Parens -tis noster sum proximus 3 à Deus, qui debeo honore -avi -atum n.

Usurpantur autem, &c.

Sometimes of or among, after Nouns Partitive, &c. is made by è or ex with an Ablative Case, and sometimes by inter, with an Accusative.

Interrogativum & ejus, &c.

The Question and the Answer to it must be made by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and the same Tense of a Verb, that the Question is asked by.

Q. Who was it that went out of Doors? A. My Sister.

Q. Quis sum, qui exeo -ivi -itum n foras? R. Soror meus.

Q. *Whose Book hast thou gotten?* A. *My Brother's.*

Q. *Quis liber habeo?* R. *Frater meus.*

Q. *What have you lost?* A. *My Inkborn.*

Q. *Quid perdo -didi?* R. *Atramentarium meum.*

Q. *What Things are covetous Men desirous of?* A. *Of Riches.*

Q. *Quis res cupidus sum avārus?* R. *Divitiæ -arum.*

Q. *Of whom shall I be mindful?* A. *Yourself.*

Q. *Quis sum memor -ōris?* R. *Tu ipse.*

Q. *What did you in the School To-day?* A. *I learned my Lesson.*

Q. *Quis tu hodie in schola -æ facio feci factum?* R. *Disco didici; lectio -ōnis f.*

Q. *What will you do in this Matter?* A. *Vindicate my Honour.*

Q. *Quis facio in res hic?* R. *Vindico -avi -atum & honor meus.*

Excep. 1. Fallit hæc Regula, &c.

Sometimes the Word whose may be made in Latin by cuius cuja cujum, and then that Adjective must agree with the Substantive, that stands with it in the Question, and the Substantive, which is the Answer to it, must be the Genitive Case.

Q. *Whose Garment is this?* A. *My Brother's.*

Q. *Cujus sum hic vestis?* R. *Frater meus.*

Excep. 2. Aut per dictionem, &c.

When a Question is asked by a Word, that in Latin hath divers Constructions, i. e. when the Verb in the Question requires one Case of the Noun, with which it stands in the Question, and another Case of that Noun, which

is in the Answer; then the Nouns Substantive must be each of them such as the Verb requires, not both the same Case.

Q. *What Fault doth my Brother accuse me of?* A. *Of the most abominable Things.*

Q. *Quis crimen -inis n frater meus accuso -avi -atum a ego?* R. *De turpissimus.*

Excep. 3. *Fallit denique, &c.*

When the English of a Pronoun Possessive, as meus, tuus, suus, &c. is the Answer of a Question, it must not be made by the same Case with the Interrogative Word in the Question, but the same Case with a Noun Substantive therein, whatsoever it be, and must agree with it in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. *Whose Inkhorn have you?* A. *My own.*

Q. *Quis atramentarium habeo?* R. *Meus.*

Q. *Whose Book is that?* A. *Thine.*

Q. *Quis sum liber iste?* R. *Tuus.*

Q. *Whose Paper do you take?* A. *Our own.*

Q. *Quis charta autero abstuli ablatum a?* R. *Noster.*

Note; *In Interrogative Sentences, the Accusative Case that follows the Verb, or any other Case that is governed of the Verb, and should therefore follow the Verb, usually stands before the Verb, and its Nominative Case.*

Note 2. *In the Interrogative Sentences, if the Question be asked by a Verb only, and there be no Pronoun Interrogative in the Sentence,*

the Interrogative Conjunction ne must be added to the Verb; but if there be an Interrogative Pronoun, then ne must not be joined to the Verb.

Q. What have you done, Boys? A. Made our Latin Exercises.

Q. Quis facio, puer? R. Compono -posui -positum a 3 exercitium Latinus.

Q. Hast thou indeed lost thine Honour? A. I have (I confess) but will soon regain it.

Q. Perdo perdidisti 3 ne reverà honor -oris m tuus? R. Perdo (fateor fassus sum dep. 2) sed citò redimo -demi -demptum a 3.

Note 3. *But if non, nunquam, or almost any other Adverb be in the Sentence; or if there be no Adverb, but some other Pronoun beside an Interrogative, ne must not be joined to the Verb, but to the Adverb or Pronoun.*

Did not Alexander behave himself very valiantly, who alone leaped into the Indian City among his Enemies?

Nonne Alexander gero gessi gestum a 3 sui fortiter, qui solus infiliv -filui -fultum a 4 in urbs Indicus inter hostis -is fuit?

Wilt thou never cease to thirst after Revenge?

Nunquamne desino sivi -situm n 2 sitio -ivi -itum a 4 vindicta?

Christ commands us to love our Enemies, and shall we, his Servants, despise our Master's just Laws?

Christus jubeo jussi jussum a 2 amo inimicus noster, & egone, servus is, contemno 3 lex -gis f justus magister?

Shall this Drunkard bewitch thee?

Hiccine bibo -onis m fascino -avi -atum a tu?

Note

Note 4. *When ne is to be joined to the Verb, the Nominative Case must always stand after the Verb.*

Was Cicero the most eloquent of Orators?

Sumne Cicero -ōnis facundus orator -ōris?

Did Virgil excel all the other Latin Poets?

Excello -cellui -celsum a ne Virgilius poeta ceteri -a Latinus?

Comparativa & Superlativa, &c.

Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative Degree, having of, or among, after them, require a Genitive Case Plural.

Note; *That the Comparative and Superlative Adjectives are of the same Gender with that Genitive Case, which they govern after them.*

Note; *The Comparative is never referred to more than two Persons or Things; but the Superlative always to more than two.*

You have twin Brothers, John and James; but James is the taller of the two.

Habeo frater gemelli -ōrum pl. Johannes atque Jacobus; autem Jacobus sum procerus 3 duo.

The Lion is accounted the strongest and most generous of all living Creatures.

Leo habeor tum fortis tum generosus animal -alis n omnis 2.

The best and wisest of Men do sometimes err.

Bonus & sapiens homo aliquando erro -avi -atum n.

Comparativa, cum exponuntur, &c.

Admittunt & alterum, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, having than or by after them, cause the Word following

lowing to be put in the Ablative Case, except than be rendered by quàm.

Thy School fellow Robert is more learned than thou by many Degrees; he is far wiser than his Teacher.

Condiscipulus tuus Robertus sum doctus 3 tu multus gradus -us m; sum longè sapiens doctus -oris m suis.

Your Book is clearer than mine by much, although mine be newer than yours.

Liber tuus sum mundus meus multus, quamvis meus sum recens -tis 3 tuus.

Note; *If quàm be expressed in Latin for than, that Word which follows than, must be of such a Case as the Substantive is, that stands before the Comparative Adjective.*

My Father is richer than yours, and I shall have a greater Portion than you; but yet I desire Virtue, which is better than Riches.

Pater meus sum opulentus 3 tuus, & ego habeo dos dotis f magnus quàm tu; sed tamen cupio virtus, qui sum bonu divitiarum -arum pl.

That Man, who has a good Conscience, is more safe than a fortified City; for a serene Mind will sustain more Storms than the strongest Fortification.

Qui habeo conscientia bonus, sum tutus 3 urbs munitus 3; mens f enim serenus sultineo -tinui -tentum a 2 multus oppugnatio -onis f, quàm arx arcis f munitus.

Note 2. *Quàm must be left out, when the Substantive, which follows than, is not compared with that which went immediately before the Comparative Adjective, or with which that Adjective*

Adjective agrees, but with something else at a farther Distance from it.

Your Father has a handsomer Horse, than my Father.

Pater tuus habeo equus elegans quàm pater meus.

Nero was the wickedest of all the Roman Emperors; none was of a crueller Disposition than he, nor committed greater Crimes than he.

Nero -onis sum pravus 3 imperator -oris in omnis 2 Romanus 3; nullus sum animus magis inhumanus quàm ille, nec patro -avi -atum a facinus -oris in magnus quàm ille.

Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

Adjectiva quibus commodum, &c.

Adjectives that betoken Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or Unlikeness, Meetness or Unmeetness, Pleasure or Displeasure, Relation, Friendship, Hatred, Due, Submission, Resistance, Difficulty and Nearness, require the Noun following to be the Dative Case.

VIRTUE is pleasant to the Righteous, profitable to all that love it, and not unprofitable to any.

Virtus -utis f sum jucundus justus, utilis omnis qui diligo 3 is, & non inutilis ullus.

He that denies the Fault which he hath committed, is a Liar, and too much like the Devil.

Qui denego -avi -atum a culpa, qui patro -as -avi i, sum mendax & nimis similis Diaboli.

He

He is very near Death, who is very sick, and yet thinks himself well.

Proximus sum mors -tis f, qui vehementer ægroto -avi -atum & tamen exitimo -avi -atum a sui bene valeo.

A loud Noise is inconvenient for Learners, it is prejudicial to Study; but a silent School is very helpful both to Master and School.

Streptus -ūs m sonōrus sum incommodus discens, sum noxius studium; sed schola tacitus sum valde auxiliaris tum præceptor tum discipulus.

Huc referuntur, &c.

Nouns compounded with con, require a Dative Case.

Many were fellow Soldiers with valiant Iason, when he stole the Golden Fleece, many were Companions with him; but he bore away the Glory of the Enterprize.

Multus sum commilito -ōnis m Iason -ōnis m magnanimus, cum furor -ātus sum vellus -ēris n aureus 3. multus sum congerro -ōnis m is; at ille aufero *abstuli ablatum* 3 irr. gloria cœptum.

Quædam ex his etiam, &c.

Par and similis have sometimes a Genitive Case of the Word coming next after them; but this is not to be imitated, as equally regular with a Dative.

Communis, alienus, &c.

Communis has usually a Dative after it, but very seldom a Genitive; and when two Persons or two Things follow it, with and between them, that and must not be made by the Conjunction &, but by the Preposition cum with an Ablative Case.

Death

Death is common to me and thee, to Men and Women, to Old and Young; the Grave is a House common to all Creatures.

Mors -tis f sum communis ego cum tu, vir viri cum foemina, senex senis cum juvenis -is c 2; sepulchrum sum domus -i & -us communis animal -alis n omnis.

Note; *These Adjectives alienus, immunis, proprius and superstes, will have a Dative Case after them, and sometimes a Genitive, but that very seldom. Sometimes alienus and immunis have an Ablative, with the Preposition à or ab; and it is indifferent whether they have a Dative or an Ablative.*

A Conscience free from Guilt, laughs at false Accusers, but Fear is proper to guilty Persons.

Conscientia immunis 2 à reatus -us irrideo -fi -sum a calumniator oris m, sed timor -oris m sum proprius 3 conficius 3 crimen -inis.

Glory surviveth good Men after Death: Death taketh not their Crown away.

Gloria tum superstes -itis c 3 bonus post mors: mors non aufero 3 irr. corona i.

Natus, commodus, &c.

Adjectives that betoken Profit or Fitness, as aptus, idoneus, commodus, utilis; and also assuetus, expositus, habilis, natus, opportunus, proclivis, promptus, when they have a Noun after them with to or for, signifying the End and Purpote of a Thing, must have that Noun the Accusative Case with ad; tho' the same Adjectives may have also a

*Dative of the Noun or Pronoun following,
that betokens the Person.*

That Servant is not fit for me, who is unfit for Business; but he only is convenient for me, who hath Strength and Understanding fit for Work.

Servus iste non sum aptus 3 ego, qui sum ineptus ad negotium; verò ille solus sum idoneus ego, qui habeo vires. & intellectus -ūs promptus ad labor -ōris.

The Man, who is forward to Vice, is exposed to the Devil's Temptations, which Enemy of Mankind has been long accustomed to Mischief, and rejoiceth to find a Mind inclined to Impiety.

Qui sum proclivis 2 ad vitium, sum expositus ad tentatio -ōnis f Diabolus, qui inimicus genus -ēris n humanus 3 sum assuetus diu ad malus 3, gaudeoque invenio 4 animus pronus ad impietas -atis f.

Verbalia in bilis, &c.

Adjectives of a Passive Signification, ending in bilis or in dus, and being derived of Verbs, require the Noun or Pronoun following to be the Dative Case.

That knotty Piece of Wood can be entered by no Wedge of Iron.

Lignum iste nodōsus sum penetrabilis 2 cuneus nullus ferreus.

Our Deliverers ought always gratefully to be remembered by us, who have received our Safety from their Hands.

Liberator -ōris m noster sum semper memorandus grātē ego, qui accipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 incolumitas -ātis f à manus -ūs ille.

Adjectives

Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

Magnitudinis Mensura, &c.

A Substantive betokening Measure, and which usually in English comes before (seldom after) these Adjectives, big, deep, high, long, broad, thick, must be put in the Accusative Case, and governed of the Adjective.

M*Y Book is two Inches thick.*

Liber meus sum crassus pollex -icis *m* duo.

A Well forty Feet deep giveth not good Water, if it have bad Springs.

Puteus profundus pes *pedis m* quadraginta non emit-
to 3 aqua bonus, si habeo 2 scaturigo -inis *f* malus.

The Walls of Babylon, a City of Chaldaea, were two hundred Feet high; some write they were three hundred Feet high, and seventy-five Feet thick.

Murus Babylon -onis *f* urbs *urbis f* Chaldaea sum
altus pes ducenti; nonnullus scribo 3 is sum altus pes
trecenti, crassus septuaginta quinque.

A Walk an hundred Yards long, and six Yards broad, that hath Trees planted on each Side, is pleasant for those that would recreate themselves.

Ambulacrum longus virga centum, latus virga sex,
qui habeo arbor -oris *f* latus utrinque, sum jucundus
3 is, qui volo volui irr. recreo -avi -atum a sui.

Interdum in Ablativo, &c.

Interdum in Genitivo, &c.

The Word of Measure or Quantity is sometimes put in the Ablative Case, seldom in the Genitive.

Our School is twenty Feet long, and twelve wide.
Schola noster sum longus viginti pes, latus duodecim.

Our Form is three Yards long.

Subsellium noster sum longus ulna tres tria.

Make Beds in the Garden ten Feet broad, and fifty Feet long.

Facio 3 area in hortus latus pes deni pl. longus quinquageni pl.

Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

Adjectiva quæ ad Copiam, &c.

Adjectives that betoken Plenty or Want, as full, rich, empty, void, poor, destitute, which have the Signs of or in after them, require the Noun, following such Signs, to be put in the Ablative Case.

HE, whose Bags are empty of Money. hath an House empty of Friends, and a Coat full of Rents.

Ille, qui sacculus sum vacuus nummus, habeo domus vacuus amicus, & tunica plenus fissura.

The Court, that is full of Flatterers, is pernicious to the Prince, though he be rich in Substance, abundant in Honours.

Aula,

Aula, qui sum plenus parasitus -i m sum exitialis 2 princeps -ipis, quamvis sum opulentus facultates -um, abundans honor -ōris m.

A Journey an hundred and fifty Miles long tireth an Horse, that bath not his Belly moderately full of Corn.

Iter itinēris n longus milliare is n centum & quinquaginta fatigo -avi -atum a equus, qui non habeo venier -tris suus mo-ice satur -ūra -ūrum pabulum.

Interdum Genitivum exigunt.

Many such Adjectives occur with a Genitive Case in Verse, but the Ablative is rather to be used in Prose.

Nomina diversitatis, &c.

These English Words, diverse or different, rendered in Latin by alter, alius or diversus, require the Substantive following (whether Noun or Pronoun) to be put in the Ablative Case, with the Preposition à or ab.

My Brother is of a very bad Temper, and far different from my Father, who is rich in the Endowments of Mind, though poor in Estate.

Frater meus sum indoles is f malus longequē diversus à pater, qui sum dives -itis dos dotis f bonus mens -tis, quanquam egenus facultates -um pl.

Nonnunquam etiam Dativum, &c.

Diversus for different bath sometimes a Dative Case.

A Woman quite different from this.

Mulier longē diversus hic.

This Man is different from all other Men.

Hic sum diversus omnis alius.

Adjectiva regunt, &c.

Adjectives govern an Ablative Case of the Word which signifies the Instrument where-with, the Cause why, or the Manner how, a Thing is done.

My Master's Countenance was greatly changed, when he found his beloved Son guilty of a Lie : Sometimes he was pale with Anger, by and by red with Fury ; and in the mean Time, he, poor Boy, was trembling for fear of Punishment.

Vultus ūs magister meus muto -avi -atum a magno-
perè, cum deprehendo -di -sum a 3 filius suus dilectus 3
consciis 3 mendacium : modò sum pallidus 3 ira -æ,
modò rubicundus 3 furor -ōris m ; dum interea ille
miser -ēra -ērūm sum trepidus timor -ōris pœna.

They who are only Christians in Pretence, and in the mean Time are Hypocrites in Heart. are Enemies to their own Souls ; for though they may be subtil at deceiving Men, they cannot deceive the omniscient God.

Qui sum Christianus prætextus -ūs m solus 3, & in-
terea sum simulator -ōris m cor cordis, sum inimicus -i
anima -æ suus ; quamvis enim sum astutus deceptio
-ōnis f homo, non possum decipio -cepi -ceptum a 3
Deus -i omniscient -tis c 3.

Forma vel modus, &c.

Sometimes after Substantives there is an Ablative Case of another Substantive, which be-tokens either the Manner how, or the Reason why the former is called such.

My Uncle has been a Father to me for wholesom Coun-sel. He, whose Son I am by Birth, did not take so much Care of me.

Patruus

Patruus -i m meus sum pater -tris ego confilium
saluber -bris -bre. Is, qui filius sum natu, non im-
pendo -di -sum a 3 tantus 3 cu:a in egr.

*Thou art a Servant in Name; but thou hast been a
Rebel in Deed.*

Sum servus -i nomen -inis n; sed sum rebellis -is
res rei f.

Dignus, indignus, &c.

*These Adjectives, worthy, unworthy, en-
dued, bereft [captus] banished, content-
ed, relying, having the Signs of, with,
upon, or from after them, will have the
Substantive following them to be put in the
Ablative Case.*

*Those Persons are unworthy of the Glory of Heaven
who do not esteem Virtue worthy of Love, and are not
contented with such Pleasures as Virtue giveth.*

Is ea id sum indignus 3 gloria cælum, qui non ex-
istimo -avi -atum a virtus -utis f dignus 3 amor -oris,
nec sum contentus 3 voluptas -atis f ille, qui virtus
præbeo -ui itum a.

*We relying upon the Honesty of our Friends have
neglected our own Safety, and are now banished from
our Country.*

Ego fretus 3 probitas -atis f amicus negligo -lexi
-lectum a incolumitas -atis f noster -tra- trum, & jam
sum exul -ulis e 2 patria -æ.

*A Son endowed with a good Wit, rejoiceth his Fa-
ther; and he that is always mindful of his Duty, is
like a Staff to his Father's old Age.*

Filius præditus 3 ingenium bonus exhilaro -avi
-atum a pater suus; & qui sum semper memor -oris e
3 officium sum similis & -s baculus -i senectus -utis f
pater suus.

Horum nonnulla, &c.

Dignus and indignus have sometimes a Genitive Case after them; but this is not to be commonly imitated.

Additional Notes.

1. *These Adjectives, dear, cheap, &c. whose English have at, of or for after them, require the Noun following them to be the Ablative Case.*

A mean Cottage, dear at twenty Shillings a Year, oftentimes contains a Man of great Virtue.

Casula charus viginti solidus per annus, multoties continet 2 vir virtus -ūtis f magnus.

A Garment, cheap at a hundred and fifty Pounds, sometimes covers a Man, whose 't it would be dear at a Groat.

Vestis -is f vilis & -e libra -æ centum & quinquaginta, aliquando tego texti tectum 3 a homo, qui ingenium sum charus 3 drachma -æ.

2. *Adjectives denoting some Property or Passion of the Mind or Body, require the Substantive next following them to be the Ablative Case.*

A stout Soldier exposeth his Life for his King's Sake; and though he be wounded in his Head and Limbs, sick of a Fever, and weak in his whole Body, yet he is never feeble in Mind.

Miles -itis c 2 fortis & -e infēro intuli illatum a sui in discrimen -inis n vita -æ gratia -æ rex -gis suus; & quamvis sum faucius 3 caput -itis n & membrum, ægro-

tus 3 febris -is f, & infirmus 3 corpus -oris n totus 3, tamen nunquam sum debilis & -e mens -tis f.

A pious Man is unquiet in his Mind, while he takes Notice of other Mens Sins; for he very much desires the Happiness of those who neglect their own Advantage, who being slow of Heart, as well as void of Understanding, practise none of God's Commandments.

Pius 3 sum inquietus 3 animus, dum observo -avi -atum a peccatum alius -a -ud; enim magnoperè cupio -ivi -itum a 3 felicitas -tis f ille, qui negligo -lexi -lectum a 3 commodum suus, qui tardus 3 cor cordis n, æque ac inops -ōpis e 3 mens, exsequor -ūtus sum dep. 3 mandatum nullus 3 Deus -i.

The Construction of Pronouns.

Mei, tui, fui, &c.

The English Pronouns my or mine, thy or thine, our, your, his, her, hers, when they denote Possession, must be made by the Possessive Pronouns, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester. But when the Sense will bear to be changed into of me, of thee, of himself, &c. they must be made in Latin by the Genitive Case of the Primitives, ego, tu, fui.

THAT Picture is not like thine: It is indeed thy Picture, because thou boughtest it, but it is not the Picture of thee; it is much handsomer than thou.

Imāgo

Imāgo -inis fiste non sum similis tu : sum equidem imāgo tuus, quia emo -emi -emptum a 3, sed non sum tu ; sum longe venustus tu.

My Love of thee is much more powerful than thy Love of me.

Amor -ōris m meus tu sum multò ardens -tis c 3
amor tuus ego.

Nostrūm & Vestrūm, &c.

The Genitives Plural nostrūm and vestrūm, are to be used rather than nostri and vestri, after Adjectives that govern a Genitive Case, especially Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

By reason of the daily Neglect of your Learning, it cometh to pass that the younger of us is more learned than the elder of you.

A neglectus -ūs m quotidianus 3 studium vester 3 fio factus sum n p ut parvus natu ego sum doctus magnus natu tu.

Every one of us shall be praised, but each of you shall be punished; because we will observe the School Laws, while ye despise them.

Quisque ego laudo 1, sed singulus tu punio -ivi -itum a 4, propterea quod ego omnis observo lex scholasticus, dum tu contemno 3.

Sui & suus reciproca sunt, &c.

The several Cases of the Pronoun Primitive sui, are used for him or them, when the Particles self or selves are either joined to him or them, or are understood; and the Pronoun suus for his or their, when own is, or may be put with it.

Every

Every one loveth those, that are like himself.

Quisque amo ille, qui sum similis sui.

My Father sold his own Horse Yesterday, and deferred his intended Journey, because my Mother was sick of a Fever, and in Danger of Death, which he bewailed so greatly, that we fear his Death also.

Pater tris m meus vendo - didi - ditum a 3 equus suus heri, & differo distuli iter itineris n suus statutus; quia mater f meus agrote i febris -is, & versor -atus sum dep. in periculum mors -tis, qui ploro -avi -atum a adeo vehementer ut timeo 2 mors -tis suus etiam.

Note; When the Particles self, selves or own, neither are, nor may be added, then his is made by the Genitive Case ejus, and their by eorum, and him by eum, and them by eos.

All Men blame his Manners, who often says that which himself does not think.

Omnis culpo i mos -oris m is, qui saepe dico dixi dictum a 2, qui non sentio sensi sensum a 4.

Providence doth not prosper their Labours, who slight their best Friends.

Providentia non secundo i labor -oris m is, qui contemno 3 amicus suus optimus.

Some Men are more prone to Vice than others, and some strive more to conceal the Vice they commit, than others.

A ius sum pronus ad vitium quam alius, & alius conor -atus sum dep. i magis celo -avi -atum a vitium qui patro -avi -atum a, quam alius.

Ipsē trium personarum, &c.

Idem etiam, &c.

Ipsē and Idem are of all Persons, according as the Noun and Pronoun is, to which they belong.

Ille

Ille tum usurpatur, &c.

Ille is used for he or that, when we speak with respect of any Thing or Person; but iste, when we speak of him or that, which we condemn or despise.

I condemn him that behaves himself proudly; but I value him, who, although he be great and rich, is of humble Behaviour.

Sperno spreui spretum a iste, qui gero gessi gestum a 3 tui superbè; sed æstimo -avi -atum a ille, qui, quamvis sum magnus & opulentus, sum gestus -ûs m humilis &c -e.

Who does not deride the Folly of that Man, who valueth not that Honour which great Actions procure, which the Praise of wise Men giveth, and desireth the Shouts of the unconstant Mob?

Quis non irrideo 2 stultitia iste, qui contemno 3 honor -oris m ille, qui gestum magnus paro 1, qui laus sapiens -tis do 1, & capio 3 plausus m vulgus inconstans -tis?

Hic & ille, &c.

When two Substantives have been mentioned in a foregoing Sentence, and something is to be said of them by the Words, the one, the other; this, that; the former, the latter; then, the one, this, the latter, must be made by hic, to relate to the Substantive last mentioned; and, that, the other, the former, must be made by ille, to refer to the Substantive first mentioned, and must agree with them in the Gender.

Virtue

Virtue and Vice divide the whole World between them; the one hath the greater part, but the other is the more desiræable; this maketh miserable, but that happy; the former affords true Pleasure, but the latter procures certain Misery.

Virtus & vitium partio -i-vi -itum a 4 mundus totus inter sui; hic habeo 2 pars -tis f magnus, sed ille sum optabilis; hic reddo 3 miser, ille felix; ille præbeo voluptas -ātis f verus, sed hic paro 1 miseria certus.

Wilt thou not chuse Wisdom rather than Folly? The one will make thee honourable, but the other contemptible.

Nonne eligo elegi electum a 3 sapientia præ stultitia? Ille reddo -didi -ditum a 3 tu honorabilis & -e, sed hic contemnendus 3.

Construction of Verbs with a Nominative Case.

Verba Substantiva, &c.

The Verbs Substantive, sum, forem, fio, existo; Verbs Passive of Calling, as nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor, with scribor, salutor, habeor, existimor, putor, videor, nascor; and several Verbs denoting Posture of Body, as cubo, sedeo, incedo, &c. will have the Noun following them to be the Nominative Case.

YOUR Master is diligent; but ye have been hitherto idle Boys, who have imitated the Example of Drones: If ye will leave off your Idleness, and imitate

tate the laborious Bee, ye will deservedly be called diligent Scholars for the future.

Præceptor vester sum sedulus; sed tu sum adhuc puer ignavus, qui imitor -atus sum dep. exemplum fucus -i. Si desisto desisti desitum n 3 ab ignavia -æ vester, & imitor apis -is f laboriosus 3, merito voco discipulus sedulus in futurus a -um.

The Lion is accounted the most generous and placable of all Beasts, because, though his Roarings seem terrible, yet he hurteth not his submitting Enemy.

Leo ñis m habeo -ui -itum a 2 generosus & placabilis & -e animal -alis n omnis, quia, etsi rugitus -ûs videor pass. 2 terribilis & -e, tamen non lædo -fi -sum a 3 inimicus suus supplex -icis c 3.

Man is a Creature of an upright Body; he walks upright, when he is in a Journey; and when Night approacheth he lieth flat and sleepeth. But when old Age diminisheth his Strength, his Body bendeth downwards towards the Earth, till at last he leaveth his earthly Part in the Grave.

Homo sum animal corpus -oris n erectus 3; incedo -cessi -cessum n 3 e eclus, cum sum in iter itinêris n; & cum nox noctis appropinquo -avi -atum n. cubo cubui cubitum n 1 sup nus 3, & dormio -ivi -itum n 4. Sed cum senectus -ûtis f minuo -ui -ûtum a 3 vis pl. vires -ium is, corpus inclino -avi -atum a pronus in terra, donec tandem relinquo -liqui -lictum a 3 pars terrestris & -e in sepulchrum.

Item omnia, &c.

If an Adjective, that agrees with the Nominative Case to the Verb, comes next to any Verb, let it be the Nominative Case.

I, who came first, am praised; but thou, who always comest last, losest thine Honour.

Ego, qui venio veni ventum n 4 primus 3, laudo 1; sed tu qui semper venio ultimus, perdo 3 honor -oris m tuus.

Hypo-

Hypocrites pray loud, but the silent Petitions of the Righteous are heard.

Simulator -ōris m oro 1 sonorus, sed petitio -ōnis f tacitus iustus audio 4.

Note; *An Adverb, that ends in ly, coming after a Verb, may many Times be very elegantly rendered by an Adjective in the Nominative Case.*

A Boy, that learneth diligently, will soon extel his idle Companions, who always play.

Puer, qui disco 3 sedulus, citō sup̄ero 1 sodalis suus ignavus 3, qui semper ludo 3.

A good Man dies willingly, because he hath lived piously.

Bonus morior 3 lubens, quia vivo vixi victum n 3 pius.

Sit quietly in your Place; or else, I will tell the Master of you.

Sedeo sedi sessum n 2 quietus 3 in locus -i, alicui desero detuli delatum a irr. tu ad praeceptor.

Infinitum quoque, &c.

The Infinitive, esse, fieri, haberi, videri, &c. will have the same Case after them, that went next before them, whether Nominative, Dative or Accusative.

Talkativeness makes a Prattler to be thought a Fool; but Silence causes a Man to be accounted wise. If thou wilt seem wise, bridle thy Tongue.

Loquacitas ōtis f facio feci 3 garrulus existimo 1 stultus; sed silentium facio 3 homo habeo 2 sapiens -tis. Si volo -ui video 2 sapiens -tis, cohibeo 2 lingua tuus.

Verbs governing a Genitive Case.

Sum Genitivum postulat, &c.

The Verb Sum, when it betokens Duty, Part, Possession or Property, will have the Noun following to be the Genitive Case.

I*t is the Duty of Children to observe their Parents Instructions.*

Sum libĕri -ōrum m observo i praeceptum parens
tis. c 2.

It is the Part of Fools to laugh always.

Sum stultus -i rideo risi rijum 2 semper.

The Earth is the Lord's.

Terra sum Dominus.

It is the Property of a wise Man to be silent.

Sum sapiens fileo -ui n 2.

Excipiuntur hi Nominativi, &c.

At hīc fere intelligi videtur, &c.

If the Words Duty, Part or Property, be joined with the English of the Pronouns Possessive, the Pronoun must be the Nominative Case and Neuter Gender, agreeing with Officium, which is commonly understood in Latin; but other Adjectives are put in the Genitive Case.

It is every one's Part to look well to himself. The World is so full of Enemies, that all Men have need of Caution, and it is our Part to exercise Prudence.

Sum unusquisque unaquæque unumquodque prospicio
-spexi -spectum a 3 sui bene. Mundus -i sum tam

*p*oenus 3 inimicus, ut omnis *ſ* -e habeo -ui itum a 2
opus ind. cautela fuminus, & fum noster exerceo -ui
-tum a prudentia -æ.

*I am looking for the Monitor, whose Business it is to
set down the late Comers.*

Quæro 3 obſervator -ōris m, qui ſum noto -avi -atum
a tardè veniens.

*It is not the Place of every one to reprove other Per-
ſons, but theirs only who are unblameable.*

Non ſum quilibet reprehendo -di -ſum a 3. alius,
ſed ille ſolūm, qui ſum inculpabilis.

Note; *If the Engliſh of any of the Pronouns
Poſſeſſive come after ſum, and no Subſtan-
tive after them, they agree with the No-
minative Caſe before the Verb.*

*That white Paper was mine, though now it is thy
Brother's.*

Charta ille albus ſum meus, quamvis nunc ſum
frater -tris m-tuus.

*The Kingdom of Heaven is indeed theirs, who are
poor in Spirit; and it ſhall be ours, if we obſerve God's
holy Commandments. Let us therefore live mindful of
our Duty, and ready to every good Work.*

Regnum cœleſtis *ſ* -e ſum reverà ille, qui ſum
pauper -ēris c 3 ſpiritus -ūs m; & ſum noster, ſi ob-
ſervo mandatum ſanctus Deus -i. Ergo vivo vixi
victum n 3 memor -ōris c 2 officium noster, & promp-
tus ad opus -ēris n omnis *ſ* -e bonus.

Verba æſtimandi, &c.

*Verbs of eſteeming, valuing or making Ac-
count of, require a Genitive Caſe of that
Word, which betokens the Value or Price
of the Thing, and that tells us what Rate,
or how much.*

Those Men value the Honour of God as nothing, that call themselves Christians, and would be accounted Saints, but in the mean time are like Beasts, and given to all Vices.

Is habeo 2 honor -ōris m Deus nihilum, qui voco -avi -atum a sui Christianu-, & volo -ui n irr. habeo sanctus, sed interea sum similis & -e beilia, & deditus vitium omnis & -e.

Worldly Riches are esteemed little, when we see the better Things of Heaven, which ought to be the most highly valued.

Divitiæ -arum pl. f mundanus 3 pendo pependi pensum a 3 parvus, cum video vidi visum a bonus cœlestis & -e, qui debet 3 fio factus sum multus.

I do not value that Man much, who is a Friend to every body.

Non æstimo 1 iste magnus, qui sum amicus singulus.

Æstimo vel Genitivum, vel Ablativum, &c.

The Verb æstimo itself may have either a Genitive, or an Ablative, of the Price or Value.

I have a good Horse, which I value at fifty Pounds.
Habeo 2 equus bonus, qui æstimo 1 quinquaginta mina.

I esteem always a faithful Friend at a great Rate.
Semper æstimo 1 amicus fidus pretium magnus.

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, &c.

Flocci, nauci, &c. are added peculiarly to the Verbs æstimo, pendo, facio.

I care not a Straw for his Spite, nor value his Threatning a Rush; I value not thee of this.

Non

Non pendo *pendi pensum* n 3 malitia -æ is pilus -e m, nec æstimo 1 minæ -arum pl. is naucus -i; non facio *feci factum* a 3 tu hic.

Singularia sunt ista, &c.

Æqui boni facio, or æqui boni consulo, are Latin for, I take well, or in good Part.

I desire you would take all I have said in good Part; I take all well that you do.

Volo -ui n irr. ut consulo *consului consultum* a 3 bonus, quicunque *quæcunque quodcunque* dico -xi -ctum a 3; ego facio a 3 æquus bonus, quicunque tu ago *egi actum* a 3.

Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi, &c.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, acquitting or clearing, will have the Crime or Thing made by a Genitive Case, which Crime or Thing hath commonly either of, for or from before it in English.

One Scholar accuseth another of Idleness, and though the Master heareth their Tales, yet he punisheth only those whom he thinks guilty.

Discipulus alius accuso 1 alius ignavia, & quamvis præceptor audio delatio -ōnis 3 is, tamen punio 4. ille solus, qui puto -avi -atum a reus.

The Master's Commendation makes some Scholars diligent; it worketh upon them greatly, when he passeth by Faults; his Clemency persuadeth them to love him, and to observe his Laws.

Laus magister reddo 3 discipulus nonnullus sedulus; moveo 2 ille magnopere, cum remitto 3 culpa; clementia is suadeo *suasi suusum* a 2 ille amo ipse, & observo 1 lex -gis f ipse.

When a Murderer obtaineth Pardon, tho' he escapeth the Gallows, yet he is not cleared from Guilt; but Saints receiving Remission of Sin, by the Death of Christ, become guiltless in the Sight of God, as if they had not sinned.

Cum homicida obtineo 2 venia, quanquam evito -avi-atum a patibulum, attamen non purgo -avi-atum a reatus -us; sed sanctus accipiens remissio-ōnis f peccatum, mors -tis f Christus, fio irr. insons -tis c 3 in conspectus -us Deus, quasi non pecco -avi-atum n.

Excep. 1. Vertitur hic Genitivus aliquando, &c.

Sometimes the Crime is put in the Ablative Case with a Preposition, but sometimes without.

I will condemn thee of the same Crime.

Ego condemno -avi-atum a tu crimen -inis n idem.

I will admonish you of that Matter.

Admoneo 2 tu de res rei f is.

Excep. 2. Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, &c.

If the English of the Words uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, or an Adjective of the Superlative Degree, that hath no Substantive with it, comes after Verbs of accusing, &c. the Latin Words abovementioned must always be the Ablative Case.

My Father's Man was accused of Drunkenness and Theft; which he denied, though he was guilty of both, and his Lying cleared him of neither.

Servus pater meus acculo 1 ebrietas -ātis f & furtum, qui nego 1; dum interea sum concius ambo, & mendacium sous purgo 1 is neuter.

A guilty Conscience requires not Witnesses; it accuseth itself of most heinous Things.

Con-

Conscientia reus non posco 3 testis -is; accuso 1 sui de turpis & -e.

Q. Of what Crime art thou found guilty? A. Of none.

Q. Quis crimen -inis n sum tu convictus? R. De nullus.

Q. Of what Matters did your Master admonish our Form, when I was absent? Did he admonish the Scholars of Diligence in their Studies, or Piety? A. Of both.

Q. Quis res admonéo -ui -itum a 2 præceptor -ōris m noster classis -is f, cum ego absum? Num admonéo discipulus diligentia in studium suus, vel pietas -ātis f? R. De uterque utraque utrumque.

Satago, misereor, & miseresco, Genitivum, &c.

Satago requires a Genitive Case of the Thing we are busy about; misereo and miseresco, of the Thing or Person we pity.

I am busy about my own Affairs.

Satago -egi n res -si f meus.

I pity thy Brother: I pity his Folly, who has spent that Portion, which thy Father left him, and is now forced to beg from Door to Door.

Misereor -fertus -sum dep. 2 frater -tris m tuus; miseresco 3 stultitia is, qui consumo -si -tum 3 dos dotis f, qui pater tuus lego -avi -atum a ille, & nunc mendico -avi -atum a ostiatim.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, Genitivum, &c.

Verbs of remembring and forgetting require a Genitive Case of the Thing remembered or forgotten, and sometimes an Accusative.

I remember the Report that I heard, but I have forgotten the Time when.

Remi-

Reminiscor recordatus sum dep. 3 fama qui audio
-iui -itum a 4; sed obliviscor oblitus sum dep. 3 tempus
-ōris n.

An unjust Judge, whose Sentence accuseth him of Injustice, is an Enemy to his Country. A just Judge remembereth Mercy and Justice, and never forgetteth good Laws, nor condemneth the Innocent.

Judex -icis c 2 injustus, qui judicium coarguo -ui
-ūtum a 3 ipse injustitia, sum inimicus patria suus.
Judex justus reminiscor misericordia & justitia, &
nunquam obliviscor lex -gis f bonus, nec damno i
insons -tis.

Potior aut Genitivo, aut Ablativo jungitur, &c.

Potior, to obtain, or get Possession of, may have either an Ablative, or a Genitive.

A Boy, who by Industry obtains his Master's Favour, is happier than he, who is idle, and loseth his Master's Love.

Puer, qui industria potior potitus sum dep. 4 favor
-ōris m magister suus, sum felix ille, qui sum ignavus,
& perdo -didi -ditum a 3 amor magister suus.

The Scholar, who remembereth his Master's Instructions, getteth Advantage; but he who forgetteth them, obtains no Profit.

Discipulus, qui memini defect. instructio -ōnis f
præceptor -ōris m suus, obtineo 2 commodum; sed
qui obliviscor is, facio 3 nihil lucrum.

Verbs Personal governing a Dative Case.

Omnia Verba acquisitivè posita, &c.

All Verbs govern a Dative Case after them, of the Noun which hath to or for before it.

THAT Man is of a base and ignoble Spirit, who only lives for himself, and not for his Friends; for we were not born for ourselves only, but for the Public Good. Noble-spirited men are forward to all Works advantageous to the Commonwealth.

Ille sum animus vilis & ignobilis, qui solum vivo pro sui, & non amicus; non nascor pro nos solus, sed ad bonus publicus. Homo istis animus generosus sum promptus ad officium omnis commodus respublica.

The Wicked lay Snares for those who are more righteous than themselves; but God careth for his Servants, and preserveth their Lives to them.

Impius struo struxi structum a pro laqueus ille, qui sum justus sui ipse; sed Deus curo pro servus suus, & praeservo pro ille vita.

Excep. 1. To after Verbs of exhorting, calling, provoking, inclining, belonging, and loquor, must be rendered by an Accusative with ad.

God frequently inviteth Sinners to eternal Happiness; he daily calleth them to Repentance; he speaketh most graciously unto them; he hath prepared all Things for penitent Sinners that belong to Blessedness.

Deus

Deus sæpe invito -avi -atum a peccator -ōris ad felicitas -ātis f æternus; quotidie voco 1 ille ad pœnitentia; loquor locutus sum dep. 3 ad ille benigne; paro 1 peccator -ōris m pœnitens -tis omnis, qui pertinere -tinui -tentum 2 ad beatitudo -inis f.

O idle Boys! Remember your Master's Words, who exhorteth you to Industry in Studies, which will be very beneficial to you.

O puer ignavus! Reminiscor 3 verbum magister vester, qui hortor -atus sum dep. 1 vos ad industria in studium, qui sum utilis tu.

Excep. 2. *Verbs that signify Motion or Readiness, with the Sign to after them, will have an Accusative Case with the Preposition ad.*

The Scholar, that playeth, when he goeth to School, shall suffer severe Punishment; and besides that, when he comes to his Study again, his Business is more troublesome, because of his past Idleness.

Discipulus qui ludo 3 cum eo 4 ad schola, do dedit datum pœna severus; & præterea cum redeo 4 ad studium suus, pensum is sum molestus ob ignavia præteritus.

Man hasteneth to his End, whilst he seems strong of Body, and sprightly in Mind. and is every now and then near his Death; many Dangers surround him, one of which may bring him to his Grave.

Homo propero -avi -atum n ad finis -is m suus, dum videor visus sum pass. 2 robustus corpus -ōris & alacer -cris -ere mens -tis f, sum subindè propè mors -tis f suus; periculum multus cingo cinxi cinctum a 3 is, qui unus possum duco 3 ille ad sepulchrum.

In primis Verba significantia, &c.

Verbs of pleasing, profiting, helping, and the contrary to them, require a Dative Case.

The

That Man who only pleaseth himself, doth not profit himself, but injureth his own Honour and Felicity; because he displeaseth God his Creator, who calleth his Servants to Self-denial.

Qui solum placeo 2 sui, non profum sui, sed noceo 2 honor -ōris m suus & felicitas -ātis; quia displiceo 2 Deus Creator -ōris m suus, qui voco 1 servus suus ad abnegatio -ōnis sui.

A Blockhead does not answer his Master's Care, who spends his Strength in vain, while he teaches a Boy incapable of Learning. Yet Fools by Nature do sometimes become wise by Art and Education.

Hebes non respondeo -di -sum n 2 cura magister suus, qui impendo di -sum a 3 vires -ium f suus incassum, cum doceo puer 2 indocilis. Tamen stultus natura nonnunquam fio irr. sapiens tis ars -tis & educatio -ōnis.

Ex his quædam, &c.

Delecto to delight, lædo to hurt, offendo to hurt, juvo and adjuvo to help, must always have an Accusative Case after them; and the English Verbs to avail, tend, and conduce, will have to or for after them made by an Accusative with ad.

A good School delighteth diligent Boys: For in it they have a learned Master, who teacheth them; and there they have good Books to read, and beloved School fellows, whose mutual Conversation helps their Studies; and there they are free from those Dangers, to which Boys playing are exposed; nor are they near those evil Examples, that entice idle Boys.

Schola bonus delecto 1 puer sedulus: nam in is habeo 2 præceptor -ōris m eruditus, qui doceo 2 is; & illic habeo 2 liber bonus qui lego 3, & condiscipulus dilectus, qui societas -ātis f mutuus adjuvo -juvi jutum a 1 studium suus; illic sum immunis à periculum, qui
puer

puer ludens -tis sum expositus ; nec sum prope exemplum ille malus, qui allicio -lexi -lectum a 3 puer ignavus.

Temperance conduceth very much to Length of Life, it maketh for the Preservation of bodily Health : Luxury indeed pleases the Palate, but hurteth the Stomach. From Intemperance proceed Headaches, Fevers, Consumptions, Apoplexies, and almost all Kinds of Diseases

Temperantia conduco 3 plurimùm ad longitudo -inis f vita, facio ad conservatio -ōnis salus -ūtis f corporalis : luxuria equidem placeo 2 palatum, sed lædo læsi læsum a stomachus. Ab intemperantia provenio 4 Cephalalgia, Febris -is, Tabes -is, Apoplexia, & feiè genus -eris n omnis morbus.

Verba comparandi regunt, &c.

Verbs of comparing or equalling, require a Dative Case of the Noun or Pronoun following them, which bath to or with before it, and an Accusative of the Person or Thing compared.

If the longest Life should be compared to Eternity, it is very short ; or if the happiest Condition in this World should be compared to Heaven, it is miserable, and not at all worthy of our Desires.

Si vita longus comparo -avi -atum a æternitas -ātis f, sum brevis ; vel si fors -tis f felix in mundus hic comparo cælum, sum miser & non omninò dignus desiderium noster.

If we should compare the Number of good and virtuous Persons to the Multitude of the Wicked, it would be but very small.

Si comparo numerus bonus & pius multitudo -inis impius, sum perexiguus.

Note ; After Verbs of comparing, there is sometimes an Accusative with ad, or an Ablative with cum.

Verba

Verba dandi & reddendi regunt, &c.

Verbs Active betokening to give, restore, or return, will have an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person.

Let us give unto Cæsar, the Things which are Cæsar's, and unto God, the Things which are God's.

Do 1 Cæsar -āris qui sum Cæsar, & Deus, qui sum Deus.

I returned my Friend the Book, which he lent me; it was my Duty to read it, and not to keep it. Though Books delight me very much, I ought to restore them to the Owners; the Phrases conduced to my Advantage, and the Fables pleased my Fancy: He willingly giveth me any Thing, which maketh for my Good.

Reddo 3 amicus meus liber, qui commodo -avi -atum a ego; meus sum lego 3 is & non detineo 2. Quamvis liber delecto 1 ego magnoperè, debeo 2 reddo 3 is possessor -ōris; phrasis -is conduco 3 ad commodum meus, & fabula placeo 2 opinio -ōnis f: ille volens do 1 ego quicunque facio 3 ad bonum meus.

Hæc variam habent, &c.

Some Verbs govern different Cases after them; as dono, impertio, aspergo, and inferno, require either a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing, or an Accusative of the Person, and an Ablative of the Thing.

Consulo, signifying to give Counsel, or provide for, must have a Dative Case; to ask Counsel, an Accusative; to determine, an Accusative with the Preposition in.

Metuo, timeo, and formido, signifying to be concerned for fear of another Person, must
I have

have a Dative Case, or an Ablative with de: To be concerned for fear of one's self, an Accusative Case, or an Ablative with the Preposition à.

My Cousin presents you with this new gilt Book, and desires, that you would bestow Care and Reading upon it.

Consobrinus -i dono -avi -atum a tu liber hic novus deauratus, & cupio 3 ut impertio -ivi -itum a 4 cura & lectio-ōnis f is.

He that compliments another with hearty Wishes to his Face, and afterwards degrades his Reputation, is a double-tongued Hypocrite.

Qui impertio 4 alius salus -ūtis plurimus coram, & postea aspergo -si -sum a 3 labes -is f fama -æ is, sum simulador -ōris m bilinguis & -e.

Do not lay your Cloak upon the Horses but wear it upon your Back; it is rainy Weather, and I advise you to take Care of your Health.

Nè inisterno -stravi -stratum a 3 equus penula -æ, sed gero -gessi -gestum a 3 in tergum; cœlum sum pluvius, & consulo consului consultum a 3 tu, ut consulo salus -ūtis f tuus.

When you come to the next Village, ask the Countrymen about the Way, before you go any farther.

Cum venio 4 ad villa -æ proximus 3, consulo 3 rusticus -i de iter itinēris, antequam progredior -gressus sum dep. 3 ultra adv.

Doth he not order Matters very much to his own Disadvantage, who fears not God, and yet is in Fear of every Constable?

Nonne iste consulo pessimè in sui, qui non timeo -ui a 2 Deus, & tamen metuo -ui a 3 a constabularius -ii quisque?

Verba promittendi ac solvendi, &c.
Verbs signifying to owe, promise, or to pay,
re-

require an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person.

I owe my Cousin Money, because I promised to pay him another Man's Debt; but I will pay my own Creditors first, because I promised them first.

Debeo -ui -itum a pecunia -æ cognatus -i meus, quia promitto -misi -missum a 3 solvo -vi -ūtum a 3 ille debitum alienus 3: sed solvo creditor -ōris m meus prius, quia promitto ille prius.

Our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ paid his Father the Debt, which we had contracted by the Sin of our Father Adam.

Salvator -ōris m noster beatus Jesus Christus solvo Pater -tris debitum, qui ego contraho -xi -ctum a 3 ex peccatum pater noster Adamus.

Verba imperandi & nunciandi, &c.
Verbs of commanding (except jubeo) and of telling or speaking to (except loquor) will have a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing.

When God commanded Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, to sacrifice Isaac his only Son, he willingly obeyed, and returned the promised Seed to him who gave it.

Cum Deus impero -avi -atum a Abrahamus, pater ille fidelis, immolo -avi -atum a Isaacus filius suus unicus, ille promptus obtempero -avi -atum a 1, & reddo 3 semen -inis promissus ille qui do.

God's Prophets have foretold many wonderful Things to the World; they have been sent to put Sinners in Mind of eternal Happiness, and shew all Men the Way to it.

Vates -is c 2 divinus 3 prænuncio -avi -atum a multus mirus 3 mundus; mitto 3 ut admoneo -ui itum a 2 peccator -ōris m beatitudo -inis f æternus, & ut monstro -avi -atum a omnis & -e via ad is.

Dicimus tempĕro, &c.

Tempĕro *and* modĕror *have either a Dative Case, or an Accusative.* Refero, scribo, *and* mitto *a Dative, or an Accusative with ad.* Do *to send a Letter, an Accusative with ad.*

He who governs his Passions, is greater than he who sways an imperial Scepter, and yields to them.

Qui tempĕro -avi -atum a passio -ōnis f suus, sum magnus ille qui modĕror -atus sum dep. sceptrum imperialis & -e, & cedo -cessi -cessum n is.

If the Monitor cannot determine the Controversy between us, let us refer it to the Master.

Si observator -ōris m non possum potui irr. compono -posui -positum a 3 lis litis f inter ego, refero -tuli -latum a irr. ad magister.

Q. *Who sent you to me?*

Q. Quis mitto 3 tu ad ego?

A. *My Father is indisposed, and cannot write to you; and therefore my Mother sent you this Letter, and ordered me, that I should deliver it to yourself, and to no body else.*

R. Pater meus malè habeo fui, & non possum scribo scripsi scriptum a 3 ad tu; proindè mater meus do ad tu literæ -arum hic, & jubeo jussi jussum a 2 ego, ut do tu ipse, & nemo præterea.

Verba fidendi, &c.

Verbs of believing, crediting, and entrusting, govern a Dative Case of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing.

Seeing you have promised so often, and not performed, I shall not believe you again: You are not worthy of Credit.

Cum

Cum toties promitto -si -ssum 3, & præsto -stiti
stitum a nihil, posthac non credo -didi -ditum a 3
tu: sum indignus fides -ei f.

*Let no body commit Secrets to his Trust, who promises
Secrecy, and straightway forgets his Promise.*

Nemo committo 3, arcanum fides -ei is, qui promitto
3 taciturnitas -atis, & statim obliviscor 3 promissum.

Verba obsequendi, &c.

*Verbs of obeying, resisting, meeting, sub-
mitting, require the Noun next following
to be of the Dative Case; except oppugno,
which governs an Accusative.*

*They who strongly resist their own evil Inclinations,
obey God. A General who conquereth a proud and po-
tent Enemy, is worthy of Laurel; but he who conquers
himself, is worthy of greater Praise.*

Qui repugno -avi -atum propensio -ōnis f suus pravus
fortiter, obtempero -avi -atum a Deus. Imperator -ōris
m, qui debello -avi -atum a hostis -is c 2 superbus &
potens -tis, sum dignus laurus -i; sed qui vinco vici
victum a 3 sui ipse, sum dignus laus -dis f magnus.

At ex his quædam, &c.

Accedo [to be added] governs an Accusative
Case with ad, or a Dative.

Consto [to be evident] governs a Dative, or
an Accusative, with the Preposition inter.

Convenio [to be agreeable] governs a Dative
Case, and besides that, an Ablative with
the Preposition cum, or else an Accusative
with inter.

Auscullo [*to obey*] a Dative Case; auscullo [*to hear*] an Accusative: Diffideo [*to disagree*] a Dative, or an Ablative with cum.

Certo [*to contend*] and pugno [*to fight*] an Ablative with cum; and after the Greek Construction, a Dative.

Those who disagree with their Neighbours, procure to themselves much hatred: But a Man of a meek Spirit hearkens to good Advice, and had rather suffer Wrong than contend with any one.

Qui diffideo -fedi -fessum n 2 cum proximus, concilio -avi -atum a multus odium sui: sed vir ingenium mitis & -e auscullo -avi -atum consilium bonus, & malo irr. patior passus sum dep. 3 injuria -æ quam certo -avi -atum n cum quivis.

Verba minandi, &c.

Iraſcor *to be angry with*, governs a Dative Case: Minor *to threaten*, a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing threatened.

God is angry with the Wicked every Day, and threatneth them with most dreadful Torments. Those Sinners are happy, whom God stoppeth in the Way of Wickedness.

Deus quotidie iraſcor iratus sum dep. 3 impius, & minor -atus sum dep. dirus cruciatus ūs 4 ille. Felix sum peccator -ōris iste, qui Deus obvenio 4 in via -æ scelus -ēris n.

Thy Master is very angry with thy Sloth; beware lest thou feel the Punishment he threatens thee with.

Herus tuus vehementer succensco -censui n 2 pigritia tuus; caveo 2 nè do i poena qui tu minor 1.

Obfer.

Obfer. 1. Ignosco, parco and indulgeo always govern a Dative Case.

A merciful King pardoneth his rebellious Subjects: If they return him not due Thanks, but resist his Power again, they are most ungrateful; and though he spared them for their first Crime, he will not encourage them in their Ingratitude.

Rex regis misericors -dis c 3 ignosco -novi -notum subditus suus rebellis & -e. Si non ago 3 gratia debitus ille, sed repugno -avi -atum potestas -ātis is denud, sum ingratus; & quanquā parco peperi ille ob crimen -inis n primus, non indulgeo -fi -tum ingratitudo -inis f ille.

Obfer. 2. Remitto, having Relation to an Offence, requires an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person.

A Master passeth by the Scholar's Neglect; but if he should always forgive him, he would at length become bold and incapable of Amendment.

Præceptor remitto -fi -ssum a 3 neglectus ūs m discipulus; sed si semper ignosco -novi -notum a 3 is, tandem fio factus sum audax -ātis c 3, & incorrigibilis & -e.

Sum cum compositis præter possum, &c.

The Verb Sum, when a Noun follows it, having the Sign to or for before it, will have a Dative Case, and sometimes when the Signs to or for are not expressed, so that the Noun following it seems to be the Nominative Case: But that Nominative may nevertheless be turned into the Dative.

Virtue

Virtue is for an Ornament to all Persons, and no Part of Beauty is wanting to them that are endowed with it.

Virtus sum ornamentum omnis, & pars -tis f nullus pulchritudo inis f desum ille, qui sum præditus is.

The Wall of a City is a Defence; but the Courage of the Inhabitants is the strongest Bulwark.

Murus urbs -is sum tutamen -inis n; sed fortitudo incola sum munimen -inis n fortis.

Dativum fermè regunt verba composita, &c.

Verbs compounded with the Prepositions ad, ante, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super; and with the Adverbs satis, benè, malè, require the Noun following to be put in the Dative Case.

The Sun shines without Distinction upon the just and unjust.

Sol affulgeo -fi -sum n 2 indiscriminatim justus & injustus.

I prefer Virtue before the finest Gold; for it is much better.

Antefero irr. virtus -utis f aurum purus; sum enim multò bonus.

Severe Masters impose hard Tasks on their Scholars, and never interpose their Assistance among them.

Magister severus impono 3 penum difficilis discipulus suos, & nunquam interpono 3 auxilium suos ille.

Vice creepeth upon Men under the Name of Virtue, for Covetousness would be called Frugality, and Prodigality taketh to itself the Name of Bounty; Pride calls itself Neatness; Revenge seems like Greatness of Spirit, and Cruelty exerciseth its Bitterness under the Sherw of Courage.

Vitium subrepro 3 homo nomen -inis n virtus ūtis f;
avaritia enim volo voco 1 frugalitas, & prodigalitas
arrogō sui nomen beneficentia; superbia voco 1 sui
elegantia; vindicta videor 2 similis magnanimitas
-ātis f, & crudelitas exerceo 2 acerbitas -ātis f suos
sub 1pecies -ei fortitudo -inis.

*Excep. 1. Accedo [to go near] applico, con-
duco, conféro, converto govern rather
an Accusative with ad, than a Dative.*

*He that cometh to God by Faith, shall receive from
him those good Things he desireth.*

Qui accedo -cessi-cessum n 3 ad Deus per fides -ei f,
accipio 3 ab ipse bonus ille, qui peto petivi petitum
a 3.

*A Physician applieth different Remedies to different
Bodies.*

Medicus applico 1 remedium diversus ad corpus
diversus.

*He that turneth his Affections from the Folly of Sin
to the Wisdom of Righteousness, is wise.*

Qui converto -ti-sum a 3 affectus -ūs m à stultitia -æ
peccatum ad sapientia iustitia -æ, sapio -ivi & -uē
-itum 3.

*Excep. 2. Sed præeo, prævinco, &c.
The Verbs allätro, antesto, attendo, condōno;
illūdo, insulto, præstōlo, require a Da-
tive or an Accusative: But præeo, præ-
vinco, præcēdo, præcurro, præverto
only an Accusative.*

*That Scholar that excelleth his Companion, shall stand
before him.*

Discipulus ille, qui præeo -ivi -itum n condiscipu-
lus -i -m suus, antesto -stiti-stitum a 1 ille.

Envious

Envious Zoilus barketh at famous Men, who excel him.

Zoilus invidus allatro 1 eximius, qui præsto 1 ille.

God many Times so preventeth the Designs of Men, that they often all those Things, which they did not purpose.

Deus multoties aded præverto -ti -sum consilium humanus, ut sæpe ago 3 qui non statuo 3.

Excep. 3. Adjuvo, admiror, alloquor, aspicio, adjuro, impedio, invado, invenio, oboeo, occido, subeo, require only an Accusative Case after them.

A Man that findeth Wisdom, is richer than the greatest Prince.

Qui invenio 4 sapientia, sum dives princeps -ipis e 2 magnus.

Kings greedy of Glory invade foreign Countries, and undergo Hardships, either that they may kill their Enemies or help their Friends; they admire others Possessions, and behold others Felicity with an evil Eye.

Rex -gis m avidus gloria invado 3 regio -ōnis f exterus, & subeo 4 labor -ōris, aut ut occido hostis suus, vel ut adjuvo 1 amicus; admiror 1 possessio -ōnis f alius, & aspicio 3 felicitas alius oculus invidus.

Some are so wicked, that they do not only speak slightly of the Law of God, but hinder others from performing the Duties of it.

Nonnullus sum aded impius, ut non solum loquor 3 contemptim de lex -gis f Deus, sed impedio 4 alius ne oboeo -i-vi -vel -ii -itum munus -ēris n is.



ENGLISH and LATIN. 101

Est pro habeo regit Dativum.

Instead of the Verb habeo, you may make use of the Verb sum, es, fui, to express the English Word have, or hath, by turning the Word that should be the Nominative (if made by habeo) into a Dative governed of sum; and then the Word which should have been the Accusative after habeo, must be the Nominative to sum.

The Smith hath a black Face, but he hath white Money.

Facies -ei f niger -gra -grum sum faber -bri; sed pecunia albus sum ille.

Those Men who have the most Money, obtain the greatest Honour among Men.

Is, qui plurimus pecunia sum, consequer -utus sum dep. 3 honor magnus inter homo.

Huic simile, &c.

Note; *The Verb suppetit has the same Construction, and is used instead of habeo.*

Sum cum multis aliis geminum, &c.

These Verbs do, duco, habeor, sum, tribuo, verito, may have two Dative Cases after them, one of that Noun which should be the Nominative or Accusative to follow the Verb, the other of a Noun that hath to or for before it.

A valiant and faithful Subject is a Defence to his Prince; he does not resist him, but obeys his Commands, and prefers his Prince's Safety before his own Life.

Subditus

Subditus magnanimus & pius sum tutamen -inis n princeps -ipsis e 2 suus; non repugno 1 ille, sed obtempero 1 mandatum is, & antefero incolumitas -atis princeps vita suus.

Pleasure is accounted a Happiness to such Persons, whose Minds are satisfied with unworthy Things.

Voluptas habeor 2 felicitas -atis ille, qui animus indignus satisfacio 3.

A broad and deep Trench is a Security to an Army; but neither Walls nor Valour are able to be a Preservation to those, whose Lives are come to their appointed End.

Vallum latus & profundus sum tutamen exercitus -ūs; sed nec murus nec fortitudo -inis possum sum praesidium ille, qui vita pervenio 4 ad finis praestitutus.

Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

Verba transitiva, &c.

Verbs Transitive, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, require the Word answering to the Question whom or what, to be put in the Accusative Case.

Note; All Verbs, by which the Question whom or what may be asked, are Transitives.

SHAKE off Sloth, which is a great Enemy both to Boys and Men. Leave Vanity and Play, which, though they please the Fancy, do not profit the Understanding. Apply thyself to Study, and let not the Example of idle Boys hinder thy Diligence.

Excutio

Excutio 3 pigritia, qui sum inimicus tum puer tum vir. Relinquo -liqui -lictum a 3 vanitas -ātis & ludus, qui quamvis placeo 2 sensus, non prosum intellectus. Applico 1 tu ad studium, & ne exemplum puer malus impedio 4 diligentia tuus.

Speak few Words; it is not fit for Boys to talk. but to hearken to all Things, which the Master speaketh.

Loquor 3 paucus; non sum æquus puer loquor, sed auisculto 1 omnis, qui præceptor -ōris m profero.

Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

Verbs Neuter may have an Accusative Case, when the Substantivè, which cometh after them, is of a like Signification with the Verb.

They who serve the Devil, serve an hard Service, for the Pleasures of Sin are full of Bitterness; but he who serveth God, hath much Pleasure within himself.

Qui servio 4 Diabolus, servio servitus -ūtis durus, nam voluptas -ātis peccatum sum plenus acerbitas -ātis; sed qui servio Deus, habeo 2 voluptas in sui.

Boys live a tiresome Life at School, as they account it; but Idleness is the Cause that Study is wearisome to them; for the Paths of Learning are smooth and pleasant, but idle Drones think them rough and unpassable.

Puer vivo 3 vita molestus in schola, ut existimo 1; sed ignavia sum causa, cur studium sum molestus ille; callis enim doctrina sum lævis 2, & jucundus, sed fucus ignavus puto 1 ille asper & impervius.

Sunt quæ Figuratè, &c.

Verbs that betoken the Exercise of some Sense, such as oleo, spiro, sono, require an Ac-

K

cusative

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culative Case after them, though they be Neuter.

A Drunkard smells of Wine, a proud Man of Perfumes.

Bibo oleo 2 vinum, superbus odoramentum.

Angry Men breathe Revenge against their Enemies, and thirst after the Destruction of those who oppose and injure them.

Iracundus spiro 1 ultio -onis in inimicus suus, sitio 4 perniciies -ei f ille, qui oppono 3, & noceo 2 sui.

Verba rogandi, docendi, &c.

Verbs of asking, entreating, teaching, admonishing, and arraying, as also induo and celo, require two Accusative Cases after them, one of the Person, and another of the Thing.

Ask Pardon of God for your Sins, who only can forgive Sinners; there is no Man who does not sin; the best of Men sin often.

Rego 1 Deus venia ob peccatum tuus, qui solus possum ignosco 3 peccator -aris; nullus sum qui non pecco 1; bonus pecco sæpè.

They that conceal their Faults from Men, and put over their Crimes a Covering of Lies, displease God, and add a greater Fault to their own Impieties.

Qui celo 1 culpa suus homo -inis & induo 3 crimen -inis n suus tegumentum mendacium, displiceo 2 Deus; & addo 3 culpa magnus impietas -atis f suus.

Christ teacheth Christians Faith, besides Obedience.

Christus doceo Christianus fides -ei 5, præter obedientia.

Rogandi

Rogandi verba interdum, &c.

After Verbs of asking, the Accusative Case of the Person may be turned into an Ablative with à or ab.

Ask not a Kindness of thine Enemy, lest he hurt thee, when thou expectest a Benefit.

Ne peto 3 beneficium ab inimicus tuus, ne noceo 2 tu, cum expecto 1 officium.

An indigent Man beggeth a Farthing of a covetous Man, but he hath more need than the poorest Servant.

Indigus vir mendico 1 quadrans -tis ab avarus ; sed ille sum opus magis quàm servus pauper.

Obs. *Those Verbs Passive will have an Accusative Case after them, whose Actives require two Accusatives.*

Thou shalt be taught better Manners, who art of saucy Behaviour, which shall not be concealed from the Master.

Tu doceor 2 mos -ōris m bonus, qui sum gestus -ūs m procax -ācis, qui non celo 1 magister.

Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

Quodvis verbum admittit, &c.

Rule 1. *All manner of Verbs will have an Ablative Case, without a Preposition, of the Noun that follows them, having the Sign with or by before it in the English, and which betokens the Instrument wherewith a Thing is done.*

HE who correcteth his Son with a Rod. doth him good and he who reduceth him to Obedience by Arguments, is wise: For if his Judgment be informed by Reason, it will be of more Mement, than if the Memory were refreshed with Stripes.

Qui corrigo 3 filius suus virga, benefacio 3 ille, & qui, reduco 3 ille ad obedientia argumentum, sum sapiens: nam si judicium is informo a 1 ratio -ōnis f, sum momentum magnus quàm si memoria refricor verber -ēris.

Learning is to be attained by Study, not by Idleness; Sleep will blunt the Edge of Wit: Intermission indeed helpeth the Mind; but Idleness hurteth it.

Doctrina sum assequendus studium; non ignavia; somnus obtundo -tudi -tūsum a 3 acies -ei f ingenium; intermissio -ōnis equidem juvo juvi jutum a 1 animus -i; sed ignavia noceo -ui -itum 2 is.

Note; *If the Word together may be joined to the English Particle with, without spoiling the Sense, then with denotes Company, and*
must

must be made in Latin by cum, with an Ablative Case.

He who walks friendly with his Friend, and yet suddenly stabs him with a Dagger, is a perfidious Wretch, and like the Sirens, who with their sweet Musick allure Men to Destruction.

Qui ambulo 1 amicè cum amicus suus, & tamen repentè jugulo 1 ille pugio -ōnis, sum veterator m. perfidus, & similis Siren -ēnis f, qui musica suus dulcisonus allicio 3 homo -inis ad exitium.

A whorish Woman enticeth a foolish Youth with flattering Words, who goeth with her in Hopes of Pleasure, and perisheth together with her, and shall be tormented with her, whom he so unlawfully loved, with cruel Tortures.

Mulier -ēris f meretricius allicio -lexi -lectum a 3 juvenis -is c 2 itolidus 3 verbum adulatorius 3, qui abeo -ivi -vel -ii -itum 4 unà cum ille spes -ei f voluptas -ātis, & unà cum is pereor, & afficio cum is qui tam illicite diligo -lexi -lectum, cruciatus -ūs m sævus.

Rule 2. *Verbs, which have after them a Noun signifying the Cause, Reason or Motive, which bath at or for before it, require such a Noun to be put in the Ablative Case in Latin.*

The Master, who beateth his Servant for the sake of his Son, before he hath examined the Matter, is unjust; for while he waxeth pale with Anger against him, whom he punisheth, he is guilty of Rashness.

Herus ille qui verbero -avi -atum servus gratia filius suus, priusquam examino -avi -atum a 1 res rei, sum injustus; dum enim palletco 3 ira in is, qui punio -ivi -itum a 4, sum reus temeritas -ātis.

Many Times they who are contemned, for the Form of the Body, are honoured for the Endowments of their Mind.

Multoties qui contemnor forma -æ i corpus -ōris n, honoror dos -tis f mens -tis f.

A Man of a true Valour is not much moved at the Rumour of a War, but willingly entereth upon it upon just Occasions.

Vir verè magnanimus non admodum moveor rumor -ōris bellum, sed promptè suscipio 3 is ob causa justus.

Rule 3. *Verbs will have that Noun to be put into the Ablative Case, which betokens the Manner how, and bath the Sign with before it.*

A small Spark raiseth a great Fire with a strange Increase; it pierceth between the Parts of Matter with wonderful Subtility.

Scintilla exiguus accendo ignis -is m magnus incrementum mirus; penetro i inter pars -tis materia subtilitas -ātis f mirus.

The Doctrine of the Gospel, after the Death of Christ the Author of it, did overspread the World with wonderful Speed; it overcame the Hearts of Men with invincible Force, and with great Success it opposed the Heathenish Idols.

Doctrina evangelium, post mors -tis f Christus author -ōris m is, permano i mundus celeritas -ātis f mirus; supero i cor -dis n homo vis -is f invictus, & magnus successus -ūs 4 m oppugno i idolum Ethnicus.

Ablativo causæ & modi Actionis, &c.

Sometimes the Noun betokeneth the Cause, is put into the Ablative Case with præ.

A Man,

A Man, who languisheth with Thirst, will give a Man greater Thanks who giveth him a Draught of Water, than if a Prince gave him a Crown.

Qui languet 2 præ sitis -is, gratia magnus ago ille, qui do 1 haustus -ūs aqua, quàm si princeps offero irr. sui corona.

Quibusdam verbis, &c.

The English Verbs buy, sell, cost, is worth, &c. require, when made into Latin by their proper Verbs, that the Substantive betokening the Price, Rate, or Value, be put into the Ablative Case; and after Verbs of buying, the Person of whom bought, must be the Ablative Case with à or ab, after sell and cost, the Dative.

That Merchant will never be rich, who buyeth Wares for an hundred Pounds, and selleth them again for an hundred Pence.

Mercator -ōris m ille nunquam ditescō 3, qui emo 3, merx -cis f mina centum, & revendo -dīdi -dītum 3 idem eadem idem denarius centum.

The Book is worth seven Groats, but the Bookseller sold it me for eighteen Pence, and told me it cost him fifteen Pence.

Liber hic valeo -ui -itum n drachma -æ septem, sed Bibliopola -æ m vendo -dīdi -dītum 3 ego denarius octodecim, dicoque consto -stiti -situm 1 sui denarius quindecim.

Vili, paulo, minimo, magno, &c.

Note; The Adjectives of Price and Value, vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, are used after such Verbs without Substantives.

That

That Man sells his eternal Happiness for very little, who prefers sordid Pleasures before it. Heaven is worth the whole World, but it will cost a Man Pains and Self denial.

Ille vendo felicitas suus æternus parvus, qui antefero irr. voluptas -ātis f sordidus ille. Cælum valeo n 2 mundus totus, at consto n 1 homo labor -ōris & abnegatio -ōnis f sui.

Men desire to buy eternal Glory cheap, which cost our Saviour dear, who purchased it for us with his Blood.

Mortalis & -e volo emo 3 gloria æternus vilis & -e qui consto servator -ōris n multus, quippe qui emo is ego sanguis -inis n proprius.

Excipiuntur hi Genitivi, tanti, &c.

These Genitive Cases of Adjectives tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, &c. are used without Substantives, for the English Words so much, how much, thus much, more, less, as much as, how much soever; but if the English be such that a Substantive must be joined, the Ablative must be used according to Rule.

A good Name is a precious Jewel, that is worth so much, that at what Rate soever we purchase it, it is not bought too dear.

Fama bonus sum gemma pretiosus, qui valeo 2 tantus, ut quantuscunque paro 1 is, non emo 3 pretium nimius.

A Man given to Vice contracteth to himself many Diseases, the Cure of which costs him more than all his Pleasures can recompense: Health is easily lost, but the Recovery of it is bought of Physicians at a great Rate.

Vir deditus vitium contraho 3 sui morbus multus, qui remedium consto 1 ille plus quàm voluptas -ātis
omnis

ENGLISH and LATIN. III

omnis possum penso 1; salus faciliè perdo 3, sed recuperatio is emo 3 à medicus plurimus.

Valeo etiam, &c.

Note, *That valeo, to be worth, is sometimes read with an Accusative Case.*

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

Verbs of abounding, filling, loading, emptying, wanting and easing, with of, or with, after them before a Noun Substantive, will have such Noun to be put in the Ablative Case; and the Thing or Person filled or emptied, must be the Accusative.

He who wants Money is accounted a Fool, though he be wise, and an Ass laden with Gold is preferred before the most useful Beast.

Qui indigeo -ui n 2 pecunia, habeo -ui -itum a stultus -i, quamvis sum sapiens -tis c 3; & asinus -i onustus 3 aurum antefero jumentum utilis &c -e.

He, who easeth the Miserable of their Burthen, shall bear many blessing him: Fill the Poor with Food, and thou shalt never want Treasure.

Qui levo -avi -atum a miser -ëra -ërum onus -ëris n, audio multus benedicens -tis sui: saturo -avi -atum pauper ëris panis -is, & nunquam careo -ui n thesaurus.

A Thief robbeth a Traveller of his Money; but at length he de riveth himself of Life; for his Villany bringeth him to Shame and Death.

Latro -önis m spolio -avi -atum viator -öris m pecunia æ; at tandem privo -avi -atum sui vita; nequitia -æ enim is adduco -xi -ctum 3 is ad dedëcus -öris n & nex necis f.

Note;

Note; *Verbs of filling or emptying, are sometimes found with a Genitive of the Substantive, which bath of or with before it.*

Note; *Participo, to make Partaker, has an Accusative of the Person, and an Ablative or Genitive of the Thing.*

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

Fungor, fruor, utor, abutor, nitor, lætor, vescor, glorior, and supersedeo, require after them an Ablative Case of the Thing. Communico, dignor, and prosequor, require an Accusative of the Person, and an Ablative of the Thing; muto an Accusative of the Thing changed, and besides that, an Ablative of the Noun that has for before it.

The Scholar who often seeks to enjoy the Company of wicked Boys, never performeth his Duty. He leaveth off his Care and Diligence, and changeth the Smiles of his Master for Frowns.

Discipulus -i iste, qui sæpe do opera -æ ut fruor fructus vel fructus sum 3 dep consortium -ii malus -æ -um, nunquam fungor functus sum dep. 3 officium suus. Supersedeo -di -ssum cura atque diligentia, & muto -avi -atum favor -ōris magister ruga.

Make use of thy Friend with great Caution; trust him not, before thou knowest him well; for many who pretend to be Friends, use Flattery as a Mask to hide their Hearts from Men.

Utor usus sum dep. 3 amicus tuus cautè adv. ne confido -sus -sum n p ille antequam novi notum penitus; enim multus qui simulo -avi -atum sui amicus, utor
adulatio

adulatio -ōnis f ut larva -æ, qui celo -avi -atum animus suus homo.

Boast not of thy Health and Strength too much; but whilst thou enjoyest them praise God, and use them well, lest he deprive thee of them.

Ne gloriōr -atus sum dep. i valetudo -inis f prosper -era -erum & vires -ium nimium; sed dum fruor is, laudo a i Deus, utorque is benè, ne Deus privo a i tu ille.

Mereor cum adverbiiis benè, &c.

Of after mereor, if an Adverb come after the English Word deserve, is made by the Preposition de with an Ablative Case.

An industrious and faithful School-master deserveth well of his Country; for he teacheth his Scholars to obey their King, and to deserve as well as may be of the Commonwealth.

Ludimagister sedulus & fidus mereor 2 benè de patria suus; doceo 2 enim discipulus obtempero i rex -gis m suus, & mereor quàm optimè de republica.

Note; If no Adverb come after mereor, but some other Word with of, you must make à or ab for of.

Over fond Parents oftentimes ruin their Children by their foolish Indulgence, and therefore deserve no Thanks at all of them.

Parens -tis nimis indulgens -tis, sæpè perdo 3 liberi pl. m indulgentia suus stolidus, proinde non omninò mereor 2 gratia ab ille.

Quædam

Quædam accipiendi, &c.

Of after a Verb, must always be made by an Ablative Case, except the Verb belong to that Rule, Verba accusandi, damnandi, &c. and sometimes it must be made in Latin, by de, ex, à or ab, even after these.

A wise Man does not scorn to take Advice of those, than whom he is wiser by much; he heareth what they can say, and practiseth that, which he thinketh most profitable to his Business.

Sapiens non recuso 1 accipio 3 consilium ab ille qui ipse sum sapiens -tis multò; audio 4 quid possum dico 3, & sequor 3 qui puto 1 utilis ad negotium suus.

A good Man learneth good of all, with whom he converseth; of the Wicked he learneth the Odiousness of Sin, and of good Men he learneth Virtue; for he observeth how greatly Vice deformeth the one, and how lovely Virtue appeareth in the other.

Bonus disco 3 bonum ab omnis, quicum verfor 1; à scelestus disco 3 odium peccatum, & ex bonus disco virtus -ūtis f; nam observo 1 quantoperè vitium deformato 1 ille, & quàm amabilis virtus appareo 2 in hic.

Note; When of is the same with concerning, it must be rendered by the Preposition de.

A wise Man heareth many Things of other Men, but he believeth not Report, which is a Liar; he usually thinketh best of other Men, and worst of himself.

Sapiens audio 4 multus de alius, sed non credo 3 fama, qui sum mendax; ferè sentio 4 optimè de alius, pessimè de sui.

Among

Among Fools, we many Times hear a long Discourse of the most trifling Affairs: for a long Talk about nothing is pleasing to a silly Mind, but for the most Part a wise Man's Words are concerning weighty Affairs.

Inter stultus sæpè audio 4 colloquium longus de res 5 maximè nugatorius; colloquium enim prolixus de nihilum sum gratus mens -tis f insulsus, sermo -ōnis 3 sapiens -tis sum ex pars magnus de res gravis.

Verbis quæ vim comparationis, &c.

Verbs that betoken comparing and exceeding, require an Ablative Case of the Noun, which signifies the Measure by how much, or the Thing wherein.

Hard Labour is by many Degrees better than Sloth, for the one enfeebleth the Strength of the Body and Perception of the Mind; and the other is wholesome for both.

Labor -ōris m strenuus 3 supero -avi -atum a pigritia gradus -ūs m multus; hic enim debilito -avi -atum a vires -ium corpus & acumen -inis n mens -tis f; sed ille sum saluber -bris & -bre uterque utraque utrumque.

That Man is honestly ambitious, who labours to excel all his Equals in Wisdom and Virtue.

Ille sum honestè ambiciosus, qui enitor 3 præsto 1 æqualis suis omnis sapientia & virtus.

Quibuslibet verbis additur, &c.

When a Noun or Pronoun Substantive is joined to a Participle (or with another Substantive before which being is expressed or understood) and has no other Word on which it can be governed, it must be put in the Ablative Case

L

which,

which, because it depends on another Rule, is called the Ablative Absolute.

Death approaching, the Soul, which did not before believe the Word of God concerning Eternity, sees future Things with much Perspicuity; and Conscience accusing, Men condemn themselves, and foreseeing Hell, which God threatened them with, they tremble.

Mors -tis appropinquans -tis, anima, qui non antè credo 3 verbum Deus de æternitatis -ātis f, video 2 futurum perspicuitas -ātis f multus; & conscientia accusans, -tis, vir damno 1 sui, & prævisus infernum, qui Deus minor 1 ille tremo 3.

God being Teacher, Men will learn, because nothing can resist his Power.

Deus doctor -ōris, homo disco 3, nihil enim possum resisto 3 potentia is.

Note; *When any of these Words, viz. dum, quum, quando, quanquam, si, come before a Substantive, that is the Nominative Case to the Verb, that Nominative may sometimes more elegantly be changed into an Ablative Case, and the Participle made to agree with it, instead of a Verb.*

When a just God punisheth, the World trembleth; but some Men are of such obstinate Minds, that nothing will move them, though God bestow all Mercies upon them.

Deus justus puniens -tis, mundus tremo 3; sed nonnullus sum animus tam contumax -ācis, ut nihil possum moveo 2 ille, Deus etiam dans -tis beneficium omnis ille.

When God calleth, Men do not answer him; and therefore when they cry unto him, he will not hear.

Deus vocans -tis, homo non respondeo 2 ille; proinde ille vociferans -tis non audio.

Verbis

Verbis quibusdam, &c.

The Word signifying the Part affected, whether of Body or Mind, is to be put in the Ablative Case.

A Person of an ingenuous Temper is troubled in Mind, when he hath provoked his Friends to Anger, and desires nothing more than the Recovery of their Favour.

Homo indoles -is f ingenuus turbo -avi -atum animus, cum irrito -avi -atum a amicus suus, & cupio 3 nihil ardentius, quam ut restituo -ui -utum a 3 in gratia is.

Passivis additur Ablativus, &c.

Nouns which betoken the Doer, must be made after Verbs Passive in the Ablative Case, with à or ab (which Prepositions answer to the Signs of or by) and sometimes in the Dative.

He who is of a courteous Behaviour, is beloved of all, but he, who is of clownish Manners, is esteemed by none.

Qui sum geitus -us m comis & -e, amo ab omnis; sed qui sum mos -oris m rusticus, æstimo 1 à nullus.

The Hearts of all Men are full of Deceit; none knows himself enough: Mens Thoughts are thoroughly known by God, who made the Heart: The most hidden Things shall hereafter be laid open by him, who seeth all Things.

Cor n omnis sum plenus fraus -dis; nemo cognosco 3 sui satis: cogitatio -onis f homo penitus cognosco 3 à Deus, qui creo -avi -atum a cor: abditus posthac patefio irr. ab ille, qui video 2 omnis.

Quorum participia frequentius Dativis, &c.

The Participles of Verbs Passive will rather have after them a Dative Case of the Doer, than an Ablative with a Preposition.

The News of his Son's Death being heard by the Philosopher, when his sudden Lamentation was expected by his Friends, he only said. I know that I begat him mortal. He did not presently become pale or languid with Grief, nor faint in his Mind; but seemed a Man of an immoveable Courage.

Fama mors -tis filius suus auditus philosophus, cum lamentatio f is subitus expecto 1 ab amicus suus, tantummodò dico 3, scio 4 ego gigno genui genitum 3 ille mortalis. Non illicò palleſco 3 vel langueſco 3 dolor, nec despondeo -di -sum animus; sed videor 2 animus immotus.

Vapulo, venco, &c.

Exulo, fio, liceo, veneo, vapulo, are called Neuter Passives, and have the same Cases after them that Passives have, viz. an Ablative Case of the Doer or Sufferer with à or ab.

Mark Tully Cicero, the famous Roman Orator, was banished by Clodius; but the Memory of his excellent Virtue remained among the Citizens of Rome; for being recalled from his Exile, he was called the Father of his Country, which Title properly belongeth to Kings.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, orator ille Romanus celebr, exulo 1 à Clodius; sed memoria virtus -utis f is eximius superſto inter cives -is Romanus; nam revocatus ab exilium suus, vocor 1 pater patria, qui titulus còmpeto 3 rex solus.

The Boy is deservedly beaten by his Master, who whilst he readeth many learned Authors, from whom he may learn Eloquence, Elegance, and Morality, yet he only readeth, and remembereth nothing.

Puer meritò vapulo à magister suus, qui dum lego 3 author -oris m multus doctus, à qui possum disco 3 eloquentia, elegancia & morum rectitudo -inis f tamē lego 3 solummodò, & reminiscor 3 nihil.

Qui-

Verbis quibusdam, &c.

Obs. 1. *Such English Verbs as have the Sign to before them after another Verb or Adjective, must be rendered in Latin by the Infinitive Mood.*

The Scholars who desire to learn and to be wise, are not content with one Reading, but read over again those Things which are for their Instruction.

Discipulus ille, qui cupio 3 disco 3 & sapio 3, non sum contentus lectio -ōnis unus, sed relego 3 is qui facio 3 ad instructio -ōnis suus.

Obs. 2. *When two Verbs come together without a Nominative Case between them, tho' the latter has not the Sign to before it, yet it must be in the Infinitive Mood.*

A dutiful Son dares not disobey his Parents, though they be indulgent to him; he will not hearken to the evil Counsel of wicked Boys, but rather lose their Company, and be despised by them because of his Obedience.

Filius pius non audeo 2 repugno 1 parens -tis suus, quamvis sum indulgens ille; non ausculto 1 consilium malus puer pravus, sed malo irr. perdo 3 consortium is, & contemnor 3 ab ille propter obedientia.

Who can compare any Thing with Learning? It is far more excellent than Wealth and Honour; for all Substance being taken away, Learning remains. Violence cannot despoil us of it.

Quis possum comparo 1 aliquid doctrina? Sum multo præstans -tis c 3 opes pl. & honor -ōris 3; nam facultas 3 pl. omnis ablatus, doctrina maneo 2. Violentia non possum spolio 1 ego is.

Obs. 3. *When two Verbs come together in English, and nothing but a Nominative Case between them, the Nominative Case may be turned into the Accusative, and the Verb that seems to be the Indicative, may be turned into the Infinitive in Latin.*

When Alexander the Great, after his Evening's Debauch, had called to Mind, that he himself had killed his dear Friend Clitus, he would have stabbed himself; but some of his Soldiers knew he designed to lay hands on himself, and prevented him.

Cum Alexander ille magnus, post poculum nocturnus suus, revoco 1 in animus sui trucidō 1 Clitus amicus suus charus, volo jugulo 1 sui; sed aliquis ex milles -tis m scio 4 is statuo 3 infero irr. manus sui, & impedio 4 ille.

Historians tell us, Aristides left not (when he died) Money enough for the Charges of his Funeral; they say, that the publick Treasury supplied the greatest Part.

Historicus dico 3 nos Aristides -is non relinquo -liqui -litum 3 (cum obo 4) pecunia sufficiens -tis impensa 1 funus -eris suus; dico fiscus publicus supposito 1 pars -tis f magnus.

But if quòd be expressed in the Latin for the Conjunction understood, the Nominative Case, and the Indicative or Subjunctive must remain to come after quòd.

Obs. 4. *When in the English the Conjunction that is expressed, and quòd should be made for it in the Latin, yet quòd may more elegantly be left out, and the Nominative made*

an Accusative, and the Verb by the Infinitive Mood.

He is a Fool, who believeth, that the Report, which he heard from a Liar, is true; a wise Man never trusteth him, who once deceiveth him.

Stultus sum, qui credo 3 tama - & verus sum, qui audio 4 à mendax - acis; sapiens nunquam credo ille, qui semel fallo 3.

He that knows his Companion is deceitful, and yet trusts him, tells the World that himself has lost his Reason.

Qui scio 3 socius suus sum fallax - acis, & tamen fido 3 ille, vulgus indico - as - avi, sui perdo - didi - ditum 3 ratio - onis suus.

That Scholar is of a generous Spirit, who, when he heard that his Master praised him, used his utmost Endeavours that he might not be unworthy of his Commendation.

Discipulus ille sum animus generosus, qui cum audio 4 præceptor - oris m suus laudo 1 is, conor - atus sum dep. pro vires pl. ut mereor 2 laus - dis ipse.

When a wise Man hears that himself is blamed, he inquires who blames him; and if he hears, that the wicked Men blame him, and that justly, he takes Care for the future; but if he understand that good Men accuse him, he accuses himself by their Testimony.

Cum sapiens audio 4 sui culpo 1, inquirō 3 quis culpo 1 sui; & si invenio 4 impius accuso 1 sui, idque justè, caveo 2 in futurum; sed si intelligo 3 bonus accuso 1 sui, accuso sui ipse testimonium ille.

Obs. 5. To be, the English Sign of an Infinitive Mood Passive, when it comes next after a Verb betokening Motion, must be made by a Subjunctive Mood, with the Conjunction *ut*, and not by the Infinitive Passive.

Though

Though Boys come to School to be instructed, yet they are such Enemies to themselves, that they do not use their Time rightly, but act as if they thought their Time a Thing of no Value.

Quamvis puer eo 4 ad schola ut instituo 3, tamen sum adeo inimicus sui, ut non utor 3 tempus -oris n rectè, sed ago 3 quasi tempus pro nihilum æstimandus sum.

He who hasteneth to be honoured, is deservedly wise; but he who runneth with all Speed in the Paths of Vice, hasteth to destroy himself, and his Honour, and is deservedly called a Fool.

Qui festino 1 ut honoro 1, sum meritò sapiens; sed qui curro 3 quàm celerrimè in callis -is m vitium, propero 1 ut destruo 3 sui, & honor-oris m suus, & meritò voco 1 stultus.

Obs. 6. *The English of the Infinitive Mood Active, when it comes after the English of any Tense of the Verb sum, must be made by a Participle of the Future in rus, and not by the Latin Infinitive.*

When thou art to choose Companions for thyself, choose those who are wiser than thyself, of whom thou mayst learn something. He that, when he is to go into Company, resolves to learn Good of all, with whom he converseth, is like the Bee, which when it is to perform its wonted Task, gathereth Honey every where.

Eligo -legi -lectum 3 socius tu, eligo ille qui sum sapiens tu ipse, ex qui possum disco 3 nonnihil; ille, qui in eo 4 consortium, statuo 3 disco 3 bonum ex omnis quicum verbor 1, sum similis apibus -is, qui perago -egi -actum 3 pensum suus solitus, colligo 3 mel -lis n ubique.

If thou converse with those who are more honourable than thyself, thou shalt gain Honour; but if with those
that

that are much greater than thyself, they will be Lords: not Friends: and will despise thee, when thou art to undergo Misfortunes.

Si verſor 1 cum ille, qui ſum honeſtus tu ipſe, aſſe-
quor 3 honor -āris; ſed ſi cum ille, qui ſum magnus,
ſum multò ſuperior, non amicus; & contemno 3 tu,
cū ſum ſubeo -iui -itum 4 infortunium.

Obſ. 7. *The Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive, when it comes after any Tense of the Verb ſum, muſt be rendered by the Participle of the Future in dus, with ſum, and never by the Infinitive in Latin.*

God's Goodneſs is to be praiſed, and his Kindneſs admired, who beſtows ſo many Kindneſſes upon us, and gives us Rain and fruitful Seaſons.

Bonitas -ātis Deus ſum laudo 1, & benignitas iſ ſum
admiror 1, qui dono tot beneficium nos, & do 1 nos
pluvia & tempeſtas -ātis f frugiferus.

As they are to be blamed, who are over prodigal, ſo they are to be deſpiſed, who are covetous. Riches are Treasures lent to Men by God, which are to be uſed as he pleaſes, and not to be laid out without his Leave, nor to be detained when he demandeth them.

Ut ille ſum culpo 1, qui ſum nimis prodigus, ita
ille ſum contemno 3, qui ſum avarus. Divitiæ ſum
theſaurus commodatus homo à Deus, qui ſum utor 3
iſ arbitratus -ūs 4, & non impendo 3 abſque venia
iſ, nec detineo 2, cum ille poſtulo 1.

Obſ. 8. *The Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Active, ſignifying to the end that, or that might, may be made either by the Subjunctive Mood with ut, the Gerund in dum, or elſe by a Relative.*

That

That King, that hireth Soldiers to fight his Battles, buyeth Enemies to destroy himself; for those, that for the sake of Money will revenge any Quarrel, are dangerous to those, to whom they seem Friends, and whose Cause they pretend to defend; because more Money will buy their Help against their former Masters, and the richer Prince will always have them.

Rex, qui conduco 3 miles -itis, qui dimico 1 praelium suus, emo 3 hostis ad perdo 3 sui; ille enim, qui gratia nummus ulciscor 3 lis -itis f quivis, sum perniciosus ille, qui videor amicus, & qui causa simulo 1 sui defendo 3; plus enim nummus emo 3 auxilium is adversus dominus prior, & princeps -ipsis e 3 ditior semper habeo 2 is.

He who buyeth Books only to lay them up in his Closet, and not to read them, is like those that buy fine Cloaths to lock them up in a Chest, and not to wear them.

Qui emo 3 liber ut repono 3 ille in musæum suus, & non ut lego 3, sum similis ille, qui emo 3 vestis -is f elegans -tis, ut repono 3 ille in arca, & non ut induo 3 ille.

Obs. 9. *When the English Infinitive Mood Active comes after Adjectives betokening Fitness or Worthiness, &c. it must be rendered in Latin by the Subjunctive Mood, with the Relative qui.*

He that liveth only to himself, and not to God, nor to his Friend, is unworthy to live.

Qui solum vivo 3 sui, non Deus, neque amicus, sum indignus qui vivo.

Those Men are unfit to have the Name of Friends, who search out the Estate of other Men, not to help them, but to hurt them.

Non sum dignus qui voco 1 amicus, qui rimor -atus sum dep. fors -tis alius, non ut opitulor 1 is, sed ut noceo 2.

Those who use not what God has given them, are worthy to lose it. God gives Men Riches, that they may serve him with them; and they who abuse them, are unfit to enjoy them.

Qui non utor 3 donum Deus, sum dignus qui perdo 3 is. Deus do divitiæ homo, ut servio -iui -itum n 4 sui is; & qui abutor -usus sum, 3 ille sum ineptus qui fructu dep. 3 is.

Obs. 10. *When the English Infinitive Mood Active comes after any Tense of the Verb sum, and Property or Duty is signified, the Word that seems to be the Nominative Case to sum, must be the Genitive, or it may be made by oportet, debeo, &c.*

The Master is to take Care, that the Scholars learn their Lessons, while they are at School; and it is the Duty of Parents to look to it, that they be obedient in the Master's Absence.

Sum magister curo 1, ut discipulus disco 3 lectio -ōnis f suus, dum sum in schola; & sum parens -itis curo, ut sum morigerus præceptor absens c 3.

All Men are to avoid rash speaking. They who speak without Care, often remember their own Words with Sorrow afterwards. Those who expect Peace and Safety are to restrain their Tongues with a Bridle.

Oportet -uit imp. omnis vito -avi -atum sermo -ōnis temerarius 3. Qui loquor dep. 3 inconsultè, sæpè recordor -atus sum dep. sermo -ōnis suus cum dolor -ōris m postea. Qui expecto -avi -atum a pax pacis f & salus -ūtis f, debeo -ui -itum cohibeo -ui -itum a 2 lingua suus frænum.

Ponuntur interdum, &c.

The Infinitive Mood is often set alone, when its Dependence is upon some other Verb understood,

stood, as cæpit, decet, oportet, and the like.

Ah! that so weighty a Matter should be managed so carelessly.

Ah! res tantus tam negligenter ago.

That you, my intimate Friend, should say such a Thing! What may not be expected from a professed Enemy?

Tu, amicus familiaris, dico iste! Quid non expecto ab hostis professus?

Then being encouraged with much Wine, we had merry Talk and much Dancing.

Tunc animatus vinum multus, confero sermo hilaris & alacriter salto 1.

The Constructions of Gerunds.

Gerundia et Supina, &c.

Gerunds and Supines will govern such Cases, as the Verbs they come from.

Gerundia in di, &c.

When a Verbal in - ing with the Sign of before it, or the English of the Infinitive Mood Active comes after a Noun Substantive or Adjective, which requires a Genitive Case, it must be made by the Gerund in di.

A LAS! How often do foolish Sinners neglect the Means of turning to God, till Time is past! and when their Wishes are in vain, and Death approaches, they then desire Opportunity to amend their Lives, and after they have for many Years abused divine Providence, they afterwards beg Time to repent.

Ah!

Ah! Quoties peccator-ōris *m* stolidus negligo 3 medium resipisco 3, usquedum tempus *n* sum præteritus; & cum votum sum vanus, mors -*tis* appropinquo -*as -avi*, tunc cupio 3 opportunitas -*ātis* corrigo 3 vita suus, & postquam per annus multus abutor 3 patientia divinus, postea rogo 1 spatium pœniteo 2.

A Christian, who hath steadfast Hope to live for ever, is not angry at divine Providence, when it commands him to go hence, because he is sure to see God.

Christianus qui habeo 2 spes 5 firmus vivo 3 in æternus, non irascor 3 providentia divinus, cum jubeo 2 ille abeo 3 hinc, quia sum certus video 2 Deus.

A Desire to die is blameable, when it proceeds only from Impatience by reason of Trouble; but he that is desirous to live, when his Death would be more honourable to God and Religion, wants Christian Courage.

Cupido morior 3 sum culpabilis, cum provenio 4 solum ab impatientia ob molestia; sed qui sum cupidus vivo 3, cum mors *f* sum magis in honor -ōris *m* Deus & religio -ōnis, careo 2 fortitudo -*inis f* Christianus.

The Devil has many Ways to deceive poor Mortals; Time and Experience have made him skilful to beguile; but he flieth from those who resist him, the Strength of God assisting.

Diabolus habeo 2 multus modus decipio 3 mortalis -*is* miser; tempus & experientia reddo -*didi* 3 is peritus fraudo 1; sed aufugio 3 ab ille, qui resisto 3 is, potentia Deus adjuvans.

He, who is greedy to heap up Riches to himself, nor cares by what unjust Arts or Means he gets them, treasures up Cause for Repentance.

Qui sum avidus accumulo 1 divitiæ 1 *pl.* sui ipse, nec curo 1 quis iniquus ars -*tis f* vel methodus *f* obtimeo 2 is, repono 3 causa pœnitentia.

He, who is skilful in cheating others, hath learned a base Art, and Fools are wiser than such Politicians. Those who only devise Methods of deceiving, are full of Craft, but void of Wisdom.

Qui sum gnarus fallo 3 alius, disco didici 3 ars turpis & -e & idiota sum sapiens -tis 3 politicus hic. Qui solùm excogito -avi -atum a ars -tis decipio 3, sum plenus astutia -æ, sed inanis & -e sapientia.

Gerundia in -do, &c.

When the English Participle in -ing comes after a Preposition, a Verb, or an Adjective that governs an Ablative Case, that Word, that seems to be the Participle, must be made by the Gerund in -do, with a Preposition, except after an Adjective, or Verb, having of, with, or by, after them, and then it must be without a Preposition.

That Boy, who is soon weary of attending to the Minister's Preaching, or tired with kneeling while he prayeth, is lazy and wicked, and loveth not the Worship of God, but has his Mind busied about playing, whilst he seems to serve God.

Puer iste, qui citò defessus sum attendo 3 concio -ōis f facer -cra -crum, lassusve genu flecto 3 dum precor i, ignavus sum & impius, nec amo cultus -ūs divinus, sed habeo animus meus occupatus in ludus, dum videor servio 4 Deus.

Idle and naughty Boys endeavour to allure diligent Boys from studying, but they hearken not to their Temptations; for no Good is gotten by neglecting their Studies, and playing.

Puer ignavus & nequam do opera, ut allicio -lexi -lectum a 3 sedulus à studium, sed hic non ausculto tentatio -ōis f is; enim nihil bonus provenio -veni -ventum n à studium negligo -lexi -lectum a 3 & ludo -si -sum 3.

Scholars may learn by teaching one another ; for they fasten the Things they have formerly learned more steadfastly in their Memories by repeating them over.

Discipulus possum disco 3 doceo 2 sui invicem ;
infigo -xi -xum 3 enim qui olim disco altè memoria
-æ, repeto -i-vi -itum a 3.

Amongst Boys, as well as amongst Men, some are obstinate in offending, while others wisely learn Prudence from observing the Punishment of others.

Inter puer, æquè ad-v. ac inter vir, alius sum contumax delinquo 3, dum alius sapienter disco prudentia observo -avi -atum a poena alius.

Gerundia in -dum, &c.

If the English Infinitive Mood Active come after a Noun Adjective, which Adjective governs an Accusative Case with the Preposition ad, such Infinitive Mood must be rendered in Latin by the Gerund in -dum with ad.

Many are ready to ask how you do, who are not forward to help on your Welfare : But a true Friend will pity you, and will be ready to use his utmost Endeavours to free you from Trouble.

Multus sum promptus ad rogo quomodo valco -ui -itum n 2, qui non sum promptus ad promoveo -vi -tum salus -utis f tuus : sed amicus verus misereor -fertus sum dep. 2 tu, & sum paratus ad conor pro virilis ut expedit -i-vi -itum a 4 tu è molestia.

Give thy Friend Counsel with the greatest Caution when he asks it of thee lest thou do him Hurt, and be accuse thee of Enmity. Rash Counsel is unprofitable to him who giveth it and hurtful to him who receiveth it ; therefore be ready to bear, careful to contrive, and slow to speak.

Consulo 3 amicus tuus cautio -ōnis f summus cum consulo 3, ne noceo 2 ille & accuso tu inimicitia. Consilium temerarius sum inutilis 2 ille, qui do 1, & noxius ille, qui recipio 3; igitur sum paratus ad audio 4, sedulus ad excogito 1, & tardus ad loquor 3.

It is hard to move him who is accustomed to do Evil: Custom is a second Nature.

Difficilis sum moveo 2 ille, qui sum assuetus ad malefacio 3; altera natura sum consuetudo -inis f.

When Boys are sent to School to get Learning, they contrive Methods to avoid saying their Lessons, by which Means it comes to pass, that they are still Blockheads.

Cum puer mitto 3 ad schola ad acquiro 3 doctrina, excogito 1 methodus evito 1 repetitio -ōnis lectio -ōnis f suus, ex qui fio, ut sum adhuc hebes -ētis.

Though they go to School to be instructed in Science, they are glad if the Master forget to call them; and when they are to give an Account of their Authors, their Brains are ready to invent Lies, and to impose upon the Master by their Promises.

Quamvis eo 4 ad schola ut instituo 3 scientia, gaudeo 2 si magister obliviscor 3 evoco ille; & cum sum reddo 3 ratio -ōnis f author -ōris suus, cerebrum is sum paratus ad excogito 1 mendacium, & do dedi datum 1 a verbum magister promissio -ōnis blandus 3.

When the English of a Participle of the Present Tense comes after the English of any Preposition governing an Accusative Case, the Latin of it must be the Gerund in -dum, with the Preposition set before it.

The Scholar, who is chastised because of Truanting, has no Reason to accuse his Master of Severity; but ought

ought rather to blame his own Idleness, and resolve (God helping) to be more diligent for the future.

Discipulus qui castigor 1 ob cesso -avi -atum, non habeo 2 causa accuso 1 præceptor severitas -ātis, sed debeo 2 potius culpo 1 ignavia suus & statuo 3 (Deus adjuvans) sum diligens in futurus.

At saying Lessons other Boys ought not to speak, but these who are saying only; at eating, Boys ought to sit still, and not to talk.

Inter reddo 3 lectio -ōnis, non oportet puer alius loquor, sed reddens solum; inter edo irr. oportet puer quietè sedeo 2 & taceo -ui -itum 2.

Cum significatur, &c.

The English Word must, is made into Latin by quite omitting any particular Latin for must, but turning the Verb following must into a Gerund in -dum without a Preposition, and turning the Nominative Case before the Verb into the Dative, and setting the Verb est impersonally after the Gerund.

They must strive with their utmost Might, who desire to become learned.

Nitor 3 sum ille pro virilis, qui cupio 3 fio n p doctus.

That Soldier who beareth a Mind inflamed with Desire to conquer his Enemy. must fight valiantly.

Dimico 1 sum fortiter miles -itis m ille, qui sum mens -tis f incensus cupido -inis vinco 3 hostis suus.

Excep. But if must stands before a Verb irregular, or a Verb Passive that hath no Gerunds, then must is to be made by oportet,

and the Word that seemeth to be the Nominative Case, must be the Accusative; and sometimes it is rendered by the Participle in -dus.

Children must be obedient to their Parents, because not only Nature requires it, but God hath commanded it: Children who grieve their Parents, provoke God to deny them that Length of Life he hath promised to the Dutiful.

Oportet liberi *pl.* obtempero 1 parens -tis suus, quia non modò natura posco 3, sed Deus jubeo -ssis 2: liberi qui ango 3 parens suus, provoco 1 Deus ad denego 1 ille longitudo -inis *f* ille vita, qui promitto -si 3 morigerus.

In loving God we must not neglect our Neighbour; the Observation of the second Table of the Decalogue, must be joined to our Care of keeping the first.

In amo Deus proximus noster non sum negligo 3; observatio -ōnis *f* tabula secundus 3 Decalogus -i sum adjungo 3 cura noster observo 1 primus.

Zeal is a Fire, whose Flame proceedeth from Love; but it must be confined within the Bounds of Truth.

Zelus sum ignis, qui flamma provenio 4 ab amor -ōris; sed coerceo 2 sum intra terminus veritas -ātis.

Vertuntur etiam Gerundia, &c.

Sometimes the English Participle, that ought to be rendered by the Gerund according to the former Rules, is otherwise made in Latin, by turning that Word which should be a Gerund, into a Gerundive Adjective in dus, which Adjective must agree with the Substantive next following in the Case of the Gerund.

A Desire

A Desire of excelling all others in Virtue and Learning, is a commendable Ambition : and a Delight in obtaining Praise is worthy Encouragement ; but he is a wicked Man, who applies his Thoughts only to out-doing the worst in Villany.

Cupido præsto 1 alius virtus omnis & doctrina, sum ambitio -ōnis *f* laudabilis ; & delectatio in obtineo 2 laus -dis *f* sum dignus incitamentum ; sed iste sum scelestus, qui applico 1 cogitatio -ōnis *f* suus solummodò ad supero 1 malus nequitia.

Additional Observations of Verbals in -ing.

1. *An English Verbal or Participle in -ing must be rendered by a Noun Substantive, when it bath a, an, or the before it, and of after it, or when it immediately follows an Adjective agreeing with it.*

THE taking away of temporal Riches sometimes tendeth to the increasing of spiritual Wealth ; and the impoverishing of the Body is sometimes the enriching of the Soul ; A frequent Thinking on these Things may mitigate the Grieving of Persons in Trouble.

Ablatio divitiarum 1 *pl.* temporalis aliquando facio 3 ad augmentum facultates *pl.* spiritualis ; & depauperatio corpus -ōris sum multoties locupletatio anima : cogitatio *f* frequens de hic res possum mitigo 1 dolor -ōris mœstus.

Obs. 2. *When the Participle in -ing comes after am, is, art, was, were, or any passive Sign, it must be rendered in Latin by the Verb Active, and put into that Tense, Number, and Person, that the passive Signs be-token.*

A diligent Scholar is always learning, not only while the Master is instructing, but also whilst other Boys are playing; he readeth such Books as promote his Learning, but alloweth himself moderate Recreation and sufficient Rest, because they conduce to Health, and the sharpening of his Wit.

Discipulus sedulus semper disco 3, non solum dum præceptor lego 3, sed etiam dum puer alius ludo 3; lego 3 liber talis, qualis promoveo 2 eruditio -ōnis f suus, sed concedo 3 sui recreatio -ōnis f moderatus & quies -ētis f sufficiens -tis, quia conduco 3 ad salus -ūtis f & facio 3 ad acuo 3 ingenium.

Apelles, the famous Painter, was daily drawing some excellent Picture with wonderful Art; no Day passed without some Line.

Apelle, pictor m ille præclarus, quotidie delineo 1 pictura aliquis præstans ars -tis f mirus; dies nullus prætereo 4 absque linea aliquis.

Those careless Persons, who make not good Use of their Time in the Beginning of their Lives, will be perpetually lamenting their own Negligence afterwards, and they will be hourly condemning their own Folly.

Iste remissus, qui non bene utor 3 tempus -ōris n suus in principium vita, perpetuo desleo 2 negligentia suus postea, & in hora damno 1 stultitia suus.

Obs. 3. *When the Participle in -ing comes after from, or lest that, it may be elegantly rendered by the Subjunctive Mood with ne.*

The

The watchful Providence of God keeps us from perishing, and the Grace of God keeps us from sinning; the Death and Righteousness of Christ have redeemed us from eternally dying, and the Goodness of God preserveth us from suffering Afflictions, and God's Power assisteth us in acting those Things which please him.

Providentia vigilans Deus præservo 1 nos ne pereo 4; gratia Deus inhihero 2 nos ne pecco 1; mors & iustitia Christus redimo -emi 3 nos, ne morior 3 in æternus, & bonitas Deus præservo 1 nos, ne patior afflictio -ōnis, & potentia Deus adjuvo 1 nos in ago 3 is qui placeo 2 ille.

Obs. 4. *When the Participle in-ing comes after a Verb importing to cease, leave, or give over, it is to be rendered by the Infinitive Mood of its proper Verb.*

A wise Man never leaves learning that which is good, whilst he lives in this World; for he who hath the most Wisdom, needs more Knowledge.

Sapiens nunquam desisto 3 disco 3 qui sum bonus, dum fruor 3 hæc lux -cis; ille enim, qui habeo 2 multus sapientia, indigeo scientia magnus.

Constancy and Steadfastness in acting generous Things are Tokens of a noble Mind; but he who leaves acting laudable Things, and degenerates into Vice, was never truly good.

Constantia & firmitas in ago 3 generosus, sumignum animus nobilis; sed qui desino 3 ago 3 laudabilis, & degenero 1 in vitium, nunquam sum revera bonus.

Obs. 5. *When the English Participle having stands next before another Participle, coming from a Verb Deponent, it is not to be rendered by any particular Latin Word, but*

is

is only a Sign that the following English must be made in Latin, by the Participle of the Preter Tense of the Verb Deponent.

A Nobleman, who is courteous to his Inferiors. is honoured more than him, who scorns either to speak to them. or hears the Requests of those, who having relied upon his Goodness, have often entreated him.

Nobilis, qui sum comis erga inferiores pl. honoro 1 & præ ille, qui dedignor 1 alloquor 3 vel audio 4 petitio -ōnis f. qui innotor -nixus sum dep. 3 bonitas ātis is sæpè supplico 1 ille.

Poor Men having gotten Riches grow proud, and despise their Equals, and are of a more scornful Behaviour than those who are sprung of a noble Race.

Pauper -ēris adeptus divitiæ insolesco 3 & temno 3 æqualis suus, & sum gestus -ūs m magis fastidiosus, quàm qui sum ortus stirps -is f nobilis.

Obs. 6. *When having comes before a Participle of a Verb Active, and having been before a Passive, if the Thing spoken of be now doing, or will be done hereafter, it must be made in Latin by the Preterperfect Tense; but if the Thing spoken of be past, by the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood with cūm.*

Subjects are to pray for the Lives and Prosperity of Governors, and having gotten a generous and good Prince, they are to bless God who gave them him, and to defend him. They who fear God honour the King, and having obeyed him in Peace, hazard their Lives for him in War.

Sum subditus oro 1 pro vita & res prosper gubernator -āris m suus, & cum nanciscor -nactus sum princeps

ceps -*ipis* c 2 generosus & bonus, oportet ille benedico
3 Deus, qui do 1 ille is, & defendo 3 ille: qui timeo
2 Deus, honoro 1 rex -*gis*, & cū obtempero 1 ille
in pax -*ācis* f, infero irr. sui in discrimen -*inis* n vita
gratia is in bellum.

*Those indeed were the bravest Generals, who having
conquered Kingdoms, did not use Cruelty to the conquered,
but spared the Inhabitants, and granted them large Pri-
vileges. Their Clemency did not hinder, but helped on
their Victories, and made many submit to that Power,
from which they might expect Lenity.*

Ille quidem sum dux m generosus, qui cū supero 1
regnum, non utor 3 crudelitas -*ātis* f erga victus, sed
parco 3 incola, & concedo 3 ille privilegium magnus.
Clementia ille non impedio 4 sed promoveo 2 victoria,
& efficio 3 ut multus submitto -*misi* 3 potentia ille, ē
qui exspecto lenitas -*ātis* f.

The Construction of Supines.

Supinum in um, &c.

1. *The English Infinitive Mood Active coming
after another Verb betokening Motion, as
going, coming, &c. must be made by the
first Supine of the Latin Verb, and not by
the Infinitive Mood.*

BOYS go to Church to hear Sermons, but they do not
attend diligently to the Minister preaching. For
though they are sent to Church to get spiritual Know-
ledge, they hear serious Things without Attention, they
sit talking of Play, and neglect the Things that concern
their everlasting welfare.

Puer eo ad templum audio 4 concio -*ōnis*, sed non
diligenter attendo 3 minister -*firi* concionans. Quam-
vis

vis enim ad templum mittor 3 acquirō -*frui* -*fitum*
cognitio spiritualis, audio serius abique attentio -*ōnis*,
sed eo 2 garruens de ludus, & negligo 3 is qui specto
1 ad salus æternus.

Ovid tells, that the young Roman Gentlewomen
went to the Theatre to see young Men, to shew their fine
Cloaths, and to get themselves Sweet-hearts.

Ovidius dico ego, mulier junior Romanus eo ad
theatrum video adolescens -*tis*, ostendo -*di* -*sum* 3
vestis suus elegans -*tis*, & paro 1 sui proci.

2. When the English of the Participle in-
ing comes after a Verb of Motion, and has
a before it, it is also to be made by the first
Supine.

The Man that goes a Hawking, Hunting, or visiting
his Friends, when his necessary Occasions call for his
Presence and Care elsewhere, prefers his Recreations be-
fore his Business, and the Society of his Friends before
his own Profit.

Qui eo aucupor -*atūs sum*, venor -*atus sum*, vel viso
-*si* -*sum* 3 amicus suus, cum negotium necessarius po-
stulo 1 præsentiā is alibi, antefero recreatio negotium
suus, & societas *ātis* f amicus -*i* commodum suus.

The Boy who goes with his School-fellows a playing,
when he ought to be learning his Lesson, prefers Play be-
fore his Master's Love; and when he is weary of play-
ing, he will want Time to prepare his appointed Exer-
cises.

Ille puer qui confero irr. sui ludo -*si* -*sum* 3 cum
condiscipulus, cum debeo 2 disco lectio præpono
-*posui* -*positum* a 3 lusus -*ūs* amor -*ōris* m magister; &
cū sum defessus 3 ludo, ille opus indecl. sum tem-
pus idoneus ad perficio 3 exercitium præscriptus.

Poste-

Supinum in u, &c.

When the English Infinitive Mood Passive comes after a Noun Adjective, it must be made by the latter Supine of the Verb, or by a Subjunctive Mood with qui.

That Man is hard to be found, who preferreth his Friend's Advantage before his own.

Ille sum difficilis & -e invenio -veni -ventum, qui præpono commodum amicus suus.

Those Parents, who are too indulgent to their Children, are worthy to be blamed; but those who keep them under a moderate Restraint, are worthy to be commended.

Parens is, qui nimis indulgeo -si -tum 2 liberi -orum suus, sum dignus culpo -avi -atum a; sed qui coerceo -ui -itum is disciplina -æ moderatus, sum dignus laudo -avi -atum.

A Boy who fears God, is afraid to speak or act what is sinful: His pious Parents tell him, that all Wickedness is not only shameful to be committed, but also unhandsome to be spoken.

Puer, qui vereor -itus sum dep. 2 Deus, timeo -ui a loquor dep. 3 vel ago 3 qui sum pravus 3; parens -tis is pius dico 3 is, nequitia omnis non solum sum turpis & -e facio, sed etiam scædus 3 dico -xi -tum a 3.

Construction of Words betokening Time and Place.

Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

Nouns that betoken Part of Time, and answer to the Question, when? either expressed or understood, must be put in the Ablative Case.

THEY who always design to be good next Week, and to amend their Lives next Year, and do not set about it To-day, seem to mock God, to please the Devil, and to cheat their own Souls.

Qui semper statuo -ui -utum 3 sum bonus septimana proximus, & corripio 3 vita suus annus proximus, neque aggredior -gressus sum hodie, videor illudo 3 Deus, placeo Diabolus, & fallo 3 anima suus.

The Devil promises Men long Life, and Space to repent, and Men too often believe him rather than God, the Fountain of Truth. Let us not say next Year, next Month, next Week, next Hour, next Moment, but embrace the Offer of eternal Happiness this present Instant.

Diabolus promitto 3 homo vita longævus 3, & spatium resipisco 3, isque sæpius credo -didi -ditum ipse quàm Deus fons -tis veritas -ātis. Ne dico, annus proximus, mensis proximus, septimana -æ proximus, hora proximus, vel momentum proximus, sed amplector -xus sum dep. 3 conditio -onis felicitas æternus articulus -i hic ipse tempus.

When will you increase your Diligence? A. The first Day we come to School.

Quando augeo 2 diligentia tuus? R. Primus dies qui revertor 3 ad schola.

Quæ

Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.

Such Nouns as betoken Continuance of Time, which answer to the Question [how long] (either expressed or understood) must be put in the Accusative Case.

A Boy who loiters a whole Week, becometh idle afterwards, and will not study; but he is a wise Boy, who intermingles Study with Play, even upon Holidays: Then Play becomes pleasant to him at his Intervals, and his Mind is so prepared for Learning, that when he comes to School again, he can learn all Day without Weariness.

Puer, qui cessò 1 septimana totus, fio ignavus postea, & non studeo 2; sed ille sum puer sapiens, qui interpono 3 studium ludus, idque dies festus: tunc ludus fio jucundus ille intervallum suus, & mens is sum ita paratus ad disco 3, ut cum revertor ad schola, possum studeo 2 dies totus absque tædium.

None is sure to live another Year, yet none is content to die this Year.

Nemo sum certus vivo 3 annus alius, nemo tamen sum contentus morior 3 hic annus.

Dicimus etiam, &c.

The Particles again or for, before a Word of appointed Time, must be made in Latin by in, with an Accusative Case of the Time.

He is a provident Man, who in Prosperity lays up against Adversity: For he that spendeth without Care and Caution, commonly wants afterwards without Remedy; and his Friends pity him not, because he is become poor by his own Neglect.

Ille sum providus, qui in res prosper repono 3 in res adversus; qui enim impendo 3 sine cura & cautio -onis plerumque egeo 2 postea absque remedium, & amicus non misereor 2 ille, quia redigo -egi -actum a 3 ad inopia & neglectus -us 4 in suis.

He who promiseth his Friend a Kindness, or a Gift, against next Week, and defers it till next Year, does his Friend little Good: Delays diminish the Worth of Kindness; but those that are done in Season, are acceptable.

Qui promitto 3 amicus suus beneficium vel donum in septimana proximus, & detineo 2 usque ad annus proximus, non multum benefacio 3 amico; mora minuo 3 pretium -ii-n beneficium, sed qui confero in tempus -oris, sum gratus.

Detain not a whole Year, what is lent thee for a Day: for though thy Friend should forgive the breaking of thy Promise, yet he will be unwilling to lend thee again.

Ne detineo 2 in annus integer, qui sum commodatus in dies: quamvis enim amicus 2 tuus remitto 3 violatio 3 fides, attamen ægrè commode 1 tu denuo.

Note; That other particular Phrases of the Nouns of Time, have a Construction different from the former.

The Historian Suetonius writes of Augustus Cæsar the Roman Emperor, that when he proposed not to grant any Thing that was asked of him, he used to answer the Petitioner, I will do it upon the Greek Calends: because no Nation besides the Romans had Calends: which Name was given to the first Day of each Month. The Nones began upon the second Day.

Historicus Suetonius scribo 3 de Augustus Cæsar *āris*, quod eum nolo *irr.* concedo 3 aliquis ab is petitus 3, soleo 2 respondeo 2 supplicans -tis concedo ad Calendæ Græcus; quia natio -ōnis *f.* nullus sum Calendæ Romanus exceptus, qui nomen -inis indo
-idē

-idi -itum 3 dies primus mensis quisque. Nonæ incipio 3 dies secundus.

Spatium loci in Accusativo ponitur, &c.

Those Nouns that betoken how far one Place is distant from another, or any Measure of the Length or Breadth of a Place after a Verb, may be rendered in Latin either by the Accusative Case, or the Ablative.

Our Country-house is nine Miles off from this City: My Father and I walked thither in three Hours, we are now still six Miles distant from it, and we must walk apace that we may get there To-night.

Villa noster sum novem mille passus 4 ab hic urbs -is f; pater meus & ego ambulo 1 illuc tres hora, & adhuc disto 1 sex milliare -is n ab ille, festino sum ego ut pervenio 4 illuc hic nox -is f.

London, the Metropolis of England, is distant from York one hundred and fifty-one Miles.

Londinum, metropolis Anglia, disto 1 ab Eboracum centum quinquaginta & unus milliare -is n.

Geographers reckon, that one Pole of the World is distant from the other six thousand eight hundred and seventy two English Miles.

Geographus supputo 1 polus alter mundus disto 1 ab alter sex mille octingenti septuaginta duo milliare Anglicanus.

Nomina appellativa & nomina, &c.

Omne verbum admittit Genitivum, &c.

At or in before the proper Name of a Kingdom, Country, Province, or Nation, or a Noun Substantive common, must be put in

the Ablative Case with a Preposition; but in or at before a smaller Place, as a single Town or City, if the Latin Noun or Place be of the first or second Declension, and singular Number, must be made by the Genitive Case.

I have been in France, and dwelt at Rome, and I abode three Years in another City of Italy; I lodged a whole Month at Barcelona in Spain: But foreign Places did not please me; I had rather spend my Time in Study at Oxford,, than live idle in a foreign Land.

Sum in Gallia, habito 1 Roma, & maneo -fi 2 triennium in civitas -ātis f alius Italia; diverfor 1 mensis -fis m integer Barcelona in Hispania: sed regio -ōnis f exterus non placeo 2 ego; malo irr. transigo ætas -ātis f meus in studium Oxonia quàm vivo ignavus in regio externus.

Latin Books that are printed at Amsterdam in Holland are better than all others; for the Dutch Printers have for the most part better Paper, use better Letter, and take more Care in correcting than others.

Liber Latinus impressus Amstelodamus in Hollandia, sum bonus omnis alius; typographus enim Batavus plerumque habeo 2 charta bonus, utor 3 typus 2 m elegans -tis, & adhibeo 2 plus cura in corrigo 3 quàm alius.

Hi Genitivi, humi, domi, militiæ, &c.

These Words of Place, on the Ground, at home, in or at War, are made in Latin by the Genitive Case of the Substantive.

A good Man doth Good to his Country wherever he is; while he is at home he dischargeth his Duty by instructing his Family, whom he maketh useful to the Commonwealth,

by teaching them Obedience to Magistrates and Princes ; when at War, he fights valiantly, endureth all Hardships, lies upon the Ground, wants Sleep, suffereth Showers and Tempests, and meets his Enemy boldly, for the Sake of God, his King, and his Country : at last he dies either nobly in the Field, or quietly in his Bed.

Bonus benefacio 3 patria suus ubicunque sum ; cum sum domus fungor 3 officium suus instruo 3 familia suus, qui efficio 3 utilis 2 respublica ; doceo ille obedientia erga magistratus 4 & princeps e 2 ; cum sum militia, pugno 1 fortiter, patior 3 omnis rigor -oris, recumbo 3 humus, careo 2 somnus ; sustineo 2 imber -bris & procella, & obvenio 3 audax hostis suus pro-Deus, rex -gis, & patria ; & tandem morior vel magnanimus in campus, vel quietus in lectus.

Domi non alios secum patitur, &c.

The Genitive Case Domi is never used for Latin to any other Word but at Home, except the English of one of these Pronouns come with it, viz. meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ, nor ever has any other Adjectives to agree with it.

A wise Man abides at his own House, but a Fool is always employed at another Man's House, while in the mean Time his own Affairs are neglected.

Sapiens contineo 2 sui domus suus, sed stultus semper satago 3 domus alienus, dum interim res f suus negligo 3.

He that inhabits in a decayed House, is safer from Envy, than he that lives in a princely Palace ; few envy the Poor, and therefore they are accounted happier than the Rich, who are the Marks that Envy aims at.

Qui habito 1 in domus f ruinosus, sum tutus ab invidia quàm qui habito in palatium regalis ; paucos in-
video

video 2 pauper, qui idcirco existimo 1 felix dives
-itis, qui sum meta qui invidia peto 3.

Verùm si oppidi nomen, &c.

But if the proper Name of a Town or City be of the Plural Number (that is, when it wants the Singular Number) or if it be of the third Declension; then in or at such a Place must be rendered by the Ablative Case.

There was of old in Athens, a famous University, and many wise Men and learned Philosophers were born there. The Grecians did so far exceed all other Nations in Knowledge, that they called other Men Barbarians in Comparison of themselves; but afterwards the Glory of Greece was diminished, and the Roman Splendor did excel.

Sum olim Athenæ academia celestis, & sapiens & philosophus doctus multus natus sum Athenæ pl. Græcus olim in tantum præsto 1 gens -tis f alius omnis scientia, ut voco 1 alius omnis 2 barbarus præ sui ipse; sed postea gloria Græcus diminuo 3, & splendor Romanus excello 3.

The famous City of Delphos, and Hill Parnassus, were at Phocis, a City of Achaia, a Colony of Greece; at Delphos was the Oracle of Apollo, which, with all others, was reduced to Silence, when the Son of God took Flesh upon him.

Urbs f celestis Delphi, & mons Parnassus, sum Phocis -idos 3 urbs -is Achaia, colonia Græcia; Delphi -orum sum oraculum Apollo -inis, qui cum omnis alius redigo 3 ad silentium, cum filius Deus incarnatus sum.

Note; When two Nouns Substantive betokening Place, but of a differing Nature, the one, proper,

proper, and the other an Appellative, come next to each other, and belong to one Thing, so that they seem as if they ought to be put in the same Case by Apposition; yet they must not be put in the same Case, but each in its proper Case that they would have, if they stood alone.

The Imperial Seat of the Roman Empire was at Rome, the most noble City of all Italy, from whence it extended its Power and Strength to the farthest Parts of the known World.

Sedes ꝑ imperialis imperium Romanus sum Roma, urbs -is nobilissimus Italia totus, unde extendo 3 potentia suus & virtus ad pars -tis ꝑ remotus terra cognitus.

Verbis, significantibus motum, &c.

To, after a Verb of Motion, and before a Word of Place, that is a proper Name of a Town or City, must be made by an Accusative without a Preposition; but if a Noun Substantive common, or the Name of a Country, by an Accusative with the Preposition ad or in.

Scholars go from School either to Oxford or Cambridge, famous Universities, that there beside the learned Languages they may study the liberal Arts; but some are of such stupid Wits that after they have continued in those famous Universities many Years, they are but little the more learned, which indeed is to be admired at; but those who are unteachable at School do for the most Part continue so.

Discipulus eo 4 à schola Oxonia vel Cantabrigia, academia celebris, ut illic præter lingua eruditus studeo

deo ars -tis *f* liberalis; sed nonnullus sum ingenium tam stupidus, ut postquam maneo 2 in academia hic celeber annus multus, sum paulo tantum doctus, quod equidem sum admiror 1; sed qui sum indocilis schola, plerumque maneo 2 talis.

Those who betake themselves to the Study of Physick, are frequently sent hence to Holland, to Leyden, from which University many famous Physicians have come.

Qui applico 1 fui ad studium medicina, sæpè mitto hinc ad Hollandia, Lugdunum, è qui academia 1 multus medicus celebris exeo 4.

Verbis significantibus motum, &c.

From or by before a proper Name of a small Place, must be made by the Ablative without a Preposition; but before an Appellative or the Name of a great Place with a Preposition.

The Roman Emperor Julius Cæsar, after he had conquered the antient Britons, built a Tower at London, the chief City of England, but did not stay at London, but appointed Lieutenants in his Stead, and returned from London into Italy.

Imperator Romanus Julius Cæsar, postquam supero 1 Britannus antiquus ædifico 1 turris -is Londinum, metropolis Anglia, sed non maneo 2 Londinum, sed constituo 3 prorex -gis locus suus, & redeo 4 Londinum in Italia.

Careless and wicked Boys come from Church and from School more readily than they go to them.

Puer infedulus & impius discedo 3 à templum & à schola promptus quàm adeo 4 ille.

King Henry the Eighth of England regarded not the Pope's Bull and Threatnings, that came from Italy against him

him, but vigorously shook off the papal Yoke, though he retained the papal Religion.

Henricus octavus rex Anglia nihilum facio bulla papalis neque minæ, qui ab Italia afferor irr. contra fui; fortiter excutio -ssi -ssum jugum papalis, quamvis retineo -ui 2 religio -enis papisticus.

Ad eundem modum, &c.

Domus, an House or Home, and Rus the Country, have in all Respects the Construction of proper Names of Cities and Towns to their Cases.

When Boys are sent from Home to the School, they ought not to loiter or play by the Way: The same is to be observed when they are sent from the School Home.

Puer cum mitto - misi - missum a domus -i & us ad schola, non cesso sum neque ludio per via: idem sum observo a 1, cum mitto 3 à schola domus.

I was born in the Country; and never have my Health better, than when I go into the Conuntry.

Ego nascor natus sum dep. 3 rus ruris n; & nunquam felix valetudo -inis fruor, quam cum recipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 ego rus.

The Construction of Impersonals.

Note 1. *Impersonals never have any Nominative Case before their Finite Moods, nor an Accusative before their Infinitive.*

2. *Impersonals have commonly the Sign it in English.*
3. *It sometimes happens that Verbs, that have the Signs of Personals before their English, as I, thou, he, &c. have only the third Person Singular in Latin; and that is the Reason they are called Impersonals.*

Hæc Impersonalia, &c.

Adduntur & illi, &c.

These Impersonals, interest, refert, and est, require a Genitive Case of the Noun following. But the Pronouns me, thee, him, us, you, or whom, after interest and refert, must be made by the Ablative Feminine of their Possessives.

Also so much, how much, much, little, &c. after interest and refert must be rendered by the Genitives Neuter, tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, &c.

I*T much concerneth Boys to beware of evil Company, as they would avoid a Plague: For wicked Boys are more hurtful to the Mind, than the most pestilential Diseases to the Body.*

Refert

Refert puer magnus caveo *cavi cautum* n à conforti-
um malus, ut volo -ui fugeo *fugi fugitum* a pestis -is;
enim puer impius sum magis noxius animus, quàm
morbus maximè pestiferus sum corpus -ōris n.

*It concerneth me and all Men to look to oursel-ves; for
the World is so full of Knaves, that he is hard to be
found who may be trusted.*

Interest meus & omnis prospicio 3 ego ipse; terra
enim sum adeò plenus sceleratus, ut sum difficilis in-
venio 4 qui confido 3.

*The Master is obliged to warn his Scholars frequently
against Sabbath-breaking, Lying, Swearing, and all
other Vices to which he sees them inclined.*

Sum magister admoneo discipulus suos frequenter
de violatio -ōnis f Sabbatum, mendaciloquium, ju-
ramentum profanus, vitiumque alius omnis ad qui
video is proclivis & -e.

*The greatest Caution is always to be used in the Presence
of Boys; and Masters must behave themselves very wari-
ly lest their Scholars should learn Evil of them. It great-
ly concerneth Scholars to imitate the Master's Virtues.*

Cautio -ōnis f summus sum semper adhibeo -ui -itum
coram puer; & sum magister gero 3 sui prudenter, ne
discipulus suos disco 3 malus ab is. Interest discipu-
lus magnus imitor -atus sum virtus præceptor.

*It matters little, whether he who instructeth thee be
great, if he be but good.*

Parvus refert, an qui erudio 3 tu sum magnus, mo-
dò sum bonus.

Dativum postulant, &c.

*These Impersonals, accidit, certum est, &c.
and all others that have the Sign to or for
after them, will have a Dative Case.*

If it please God, Physic shall do a Man good; but if God with-hold his Blessing, all Endeavours are vain: For God makes use of Physicians as his Instruments, and therefore it best agreeth with Religion to join Prayer with Physic. God is always at Leisure to do Good to those who ask him.

Si placet Deus, pharmacum prosum homo; sed nisi Deus benè verto, conatus -ús in omnis sum inefficax -ācis c 3: Deus enim utor medicus tanquam instrumentum, ideoque benè competit religio -ōnis f adjungo 3 preces -um medicina. Semper vacat Deus benefacio petens -tis part.

It is expedient for those who would enjoy inward Peace, to believe God's Omnipotency. It is manifest to me that he rules the World; and it is clear to the Eyes of his Servants, that his Providence favours good Men: but Feebleness of Mind is the Misery of those who distrust divine Power.

Exedit ille, qui volo fruor dep. 3 pax pacis f internus, credo 3 omnipotentia -æ Deus. Constat ego ille gubernio mundus; & liquet oculus servus is, Providentia ipse faveo 2 bonus; sed impotentia animus sum miseria iste qui diffido -sus sum potentia divinus.

Hæc Impersonalia accusativum, &c.

The Impersonals, juvat, decet, and its Compounds, also delectat and oportet, will have an Accusative Case.

It becometh a wise Man to restrain his Tongue with the Bridle of Reason: It delighteth him to laugh at the Folly of Prattlers: It becometh a Man of little Wisdom to hold his Peace, that he may conceal his Folly.

Decet sapiens -tis cohibeo 2 lingua suus frænum ratio -ōnis: delectat is irrideo stultitia garrulus. Oportet parum sapiens taceo, ut celo 1 stultitia suus.

His vero, attinet, &c.

These three Impersonals, attinet, pertinet, and spectat, govern an Accusative Case with the Preposition ad.

It belongs to young Men to be silent in Company, and to mind what others say; and yet when they can produce something worthy of Notice, which none else thought on, it belongs to them to speak.

Spectat ad adolescens -tis c 2 taceo 2 in conventus, & animadverto -ti -sum 3 quid alius dico; & tamen cum quo qui vi irr. 4 profero irr. aliquid, qui fugio 3 cæteri -æ -a, pertinet ad is loquor 3.

His Impersonalibus, &c.

These Impersonals, piget, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, will have an Accusative Case of the Word immediately next them, (which Word in English seems as if it were the Nominative to the Verb) and besides this, a Genitive of the Thing, that has the Sign of or for before it.

Good Men are weary of their Lives among the Wicked; it irketh them to see their Blindness; but they themselves are not ashamed of their Wickedness, nor do they repent of their Vices, till God shall please to open their Eyes.

Tædet -uit imp. bonus vita suus inter impius; piget ille cerno 3 cœcitas -âtis is; at not pudet ipse impietas

-ātis f suus, nec pœnitet is vitium, donec placet Deus aperio oculus ille.

Only good Men truly repent of their Sins and Follies ; Hypocrites Repentance is but pretended ; but those Persons who repent of their good Deeds, are of most base Minds. We ought not to boast of any of our good Actions, but to give the Glory to God alone, who giveth Power to us to perform them, yet we must endeavour to do Good with all our Might.

Verè pœnitet bonus solus peccatum & vanitas -ātis f suus ; pœnitentia hypocrita -æ tantum sum simulatus ; sed ille, qui pœnitet actio -ōnis f suus bonus, sum animus inhonestus. Non oportet nos glorior 1 actio -ōnis ullus noster, sed ascribo 3 gloria Deus solus, qui præbeo 2 ego potestas -atis f ago 3 is, attamen conor 1 sum ego beneficio 3 pro vis -is f noster.

When the Master layeth on the Scholars any new Commands, they seem to rejoice, and are very forward to obey them at first ; for Novelty mightily pleases them ; but they are soon weary of them, and forget their Duty, and it is irksome to them to perform those Commands they just now seemed so ready to do.

Cum magister impono 3 discipulus mandatum aliquis novus, videor 2 gaudeo 2, & sum promptus ad obedio 3 primum : novitas enim magnopere placeo 2 ille, sed citò piget ille is, obliviscor 3 officium suus, & tædet ille exequor 3 mandatum ille, qui modò videor 2 ità paratus ad præsto 1.

New and sudden Things please Boys, but they soon are weary of every Thing but Play. That Boy who in his tender Years begins to shew Presages of future Constancy, is to be commended ; but those Men are to be despised, who are like Children for Understanding in their elder Years.

Novus & inopinatus placeo 2 puer, sed citò tædet ille res 5 omnis nisi ludus. Puer ille, qui in annus tener incipio 2 ostendo 3 omen -inis n firmitas -ātis f futurus, laudo 1 sum ; sed iste contemno 3 sum, qui sum similis puerulus intelligentia annus provectior -ōris.

Miseret

Miseret and miserescit require an Accusative Case of the Person pitying, and a Genitive of the Person or Thing pitied.

The Master pitieth the Scholar's Ignorance, but the Scholar doth not pity himself.

Miseret præceptor ignorantia discipulus, sed non miserescit discipulus sui ipse.

Nonnulla impersonalia redeunt, &c.

Most Impersonals are only the third Person singular of Personals, as accidit from accido, decet from deceo, placet from placeo, &c. but pœnitet, tædet, oportet, and some others have no Personals.

When it pleases God, he can change Evils into the temporal Good of those who please him; it does not become Men to be angry with divine Providence: Contentedness becomes Christians.

Cum placeo 2 Deus, possum muto 1 malum in bonum temporalis is qui placeo 2 sui; non decet homo -inis irascor 3 Providentia divinus: contentatio deceo 2 Christianus.

All Things will conduce to the Benefit of those who fear God; and God requires that this be resolved on among them, to love him the better when he depriveth them of worldly good Things.

Omnis 2 conduco 3 ad commodum ille, qui timeo 2 Deus; & Deus postulo 1 ab ille, ut hic fiat 10 inter ille, amo 1 Deus melius cum privo 1 ille bonus mundanus.

Coepit, incipit, definit, debet, &c.

When the English of any of these Verbs, coepi, debeo, defino, incipio, possum, soleo, comes before the Infinitive Mood of an Impersonal, the Word that seems to be the Nominative Case to the Verb Personal must be such Case as the Infinitive Impersonal requires after it.

Some Men begin to repent of their Negligence, when they have ruined themselves by their Neglect; and some begin to repent of their Talkativeness, when they have betrayed and hurt their Friends by their licentious Tongues.

Incipio 3 pœnitet nonnullus negligentia suus, cùm redigo sui ad exitium neglectus -ūs *m* suus; & cœpi cœptum *def.* pœnitet aliquis garrulitas -ātis *f*, cùm piodo 3 & lædo -si -sum amicus lingua suus effrænatus.

Diligent Boys are used to be ashamed to give Place to any of their Equals in Learning; they are resolved to let none excel them, and thereby they give the Master great Hopes. Shame works great Effects sometimes upon those, whom neither Threatnings nor Promises could move.

Soleo -itus sum *n p* pudet puer ignavus cedo cessum ullus æqualis doctrina; certum est ille permitto 3 ut nullus præsto 1 sui, atque inde præbeo -ui -itum *a* spes magnus magister. Pudor -ōris *m* nonnunquam operor -atus sum *dep.* effectus -ūs *m* mirus in is, qui nec minæ -arum nec promissum possum moveo.

The Construction of Participles.

Participia regunt casus verborum, &c.

In his autem, &c.

The Latin Participles govern the same Cases the Verbs do, from which they are formed; except Participles in dus, which require a Dative Case after them, although the Verbs which they come from govern an Ablative Case with à or ab.

VIRTUE to be preferred before the finest Gold, is valued at but a low Rate; and virtuous Men, who are to be esteemed before rich, are much despised: But they enjoy inward Peace and Tranquillity, whilst the greatest Men loaden with Wealth are miserable, because they want the chief Happiness of Men, which is Tranquillity of Mind.

Virtus antefero irr. aurum purus, æstimo 1 parvus, & pius æstimo 1 præ dives -itis parvus fio 3; sed ille fruor 3 pax cis f internus & tranquillitas -atis, dum magnus oneratus ope: pl. sum miser, quia careo 2 felicitas -atis præcipuus, nempe tranquillitas animus.

Participia cum fiunt, &c.

When the English of a Participle is such, that it can form all the Degrees of Comparison, that Latin Participle then becomes of the Nature of a Noun Adjective, and will have
the

the Substantive that follows it to be put in the Genitive Case, whatsoever Case the Verb governed.

The School-master is most loving to his Scholars, who will not permit them to loiter, nor give them too much Time to play; but gives them Rewards when they are worthy of them, and yet punishes their Idleness, when nothing else will amend them.

Ludimagitter ille sum amans discipulus suos, qui non sinô ille moror 1, nec do ille nimius tempus ludo 3, sed do ille præmium cùm sum dignus is, & tamen punio 4 ignavia is, cùm nil & alius emendo 3 is.

A faithful Friend, who reproveth Errors, is to be preferred before a deceitful Parasite: The Wounds of a Friend are more healing than the soft Words of a Flatterer.

Amicus fidus, qui arguo 3 de error -ōris, antefero irr. sum parasitus fraudulentus; vulnus -ēris & amicus sum salutifer verbum mollis 2 adulator -ōris.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, activè, &c.

Exosus and perosus, when they signify hating, require an Accusative after them; but when they signify hated by, or hateful to, they will have a Dative Case; pertæsus requires an Accusative Case.

Just Judges hating Bribes and Covetousness, are hated by those whose Guilt prompts them to avoid the Stroke of Justice; but he is hated of all, hateful to God and Men, that is perverted by the Love of Money to pronounce unjust Sentences.

Judex

Judex *icis m* justus perosus munus -*eris n* & avaritia, sum exosus ille, qui reatus animo 1 ille evito 1 ietus 4 justitia; sed ille sum exosus omnis, perosus Deus & homo, qui corrumpto 3 amor -*eris* numinus ad profero irr. sententia iniquus.

Natus, prognatus, fatus, &c.

These Participles, natus, prognatus, fatus, cretus, creatus, editus, ortus, will have an Ablative Case without a Preposition, altho' the Verbs they come of will have an Ablative Case with a Preposition.

A Boy born of poor honest Parents, is more honourable, than he who is sprung from a wicked rich Man.

Puer prognatus parens -*tis* pauper & honestus, sum magis honorandus ille, qui ortus sum dives -*itis m* impius.

Man sprung from the Earth by Creation, hath commonly his Mind fixed on Earth, nor does he mount from thence All Wisdom directs his Choice.

Homo -*inis m* ortus terra creatio -*onis* habeo 2 mens -*tis f* suus infixus terra, nec surgo 3 illinc, usquedum sapientia dirigo 3 electio -*onis f* is.

Men hating Vice are more lovely in the Sight of God, than they who are adorned with shining Robes, but indulge Sin begotten in Hell; for God loveth Virtue sprung from Heaven.

Homo perosus vitium sum amabilis in conspectus Deus ille, qui orno 1 vestis -*is f* splendens, sed indulgeo 2 peccatum fatus Orcus; nam Deus amo virtus -*utis f* editus coelum.

The

The Construction of Adverbs.

En & ecce demonstrandi, &c.

The Adverbs en and ecce are to be used for see, behold, lo, (not the Imperative Mood vide or cerne) when one calls upon another to observe and take Notice of a Thing; and if a Noun Substantive be the next Word, it must be the Nominative Case. But if the Word be spoken in Blame or Contempt, then must it be the Accusative Case.

BEHOLD the admirable Love of God to wretched Sinners! He forgiveth them their greatest and most vile Offences, and receiveth them into his Favour whom he hath Cause to hate because of their Wickedness. The vilest Sinners who repent of their Sins, are welcome to the Arms of divine Mercy. But behold the adamantine Hardness of their Hearts, who refuse to turn to him and accept his Mercy, who prefer the Pleasures of Sin before eternal Joy, and lose their Souls to gain a gilded Trifle.

Ecce amor -ōris m mirus Deus erga peccator -ōris m miser 3! remitto 3 ille flagitium magnus & foedus, admittoque ipse in favor -ōris m, qui odi def. justè propter impietas -ātis f. Peccator vilis, qui pœnitet peccatum suus, sum gratus 3 amplexus -ūs m misericordia divinus. Sed en durities -ei f adamantinus cor -dis ille, qui recuso 1 converto 3 ad is, & accipio 3 misericordia is, qui antepono 3 voluptas -ātis peccatum gaudium æternus, perdoque anima suus, ut obtineo -ui trica -arum splendidulus.

Lo the great Folly of Youth who love Play before Learning, and account him the best Master, who gives them ofteneſt Leave to play!

En

En stulticia egregius juvenis -is c 2, qui diligo -lexi
-lectum 3 lusus -ūs m præ literæ bonus, existimoque is
magister bonus, qui sæpè concedo -cessi -cessum 3 ve-
nia ludo 3!

Quædam adverbia loci, temporis, &c.

*Some Adverbs of Place, Time, Quantity,
and instar, will have the Noun following
them to be in the Genitive.*

*The Nations of the World are at this Time come to that
Pass of Wickedness, that Earth is like Hell, and
many Men have degenerated into Devils; Impiety and
Idolatry have overspread the greatest Part of the World;
tho' there is enough of Profession, yet there is but little of
true Religion; those that are Christians indeed, are hated
by the World.*

Ubique gentium nunc pervenio 4 eò impietas -arē
f, ut terra sum instar infernum, & multus degenero 1
in Diabolus; impietas & idololatria permano 1 magnus
pars -tis f terra; quanquam sum satis professio -ōnis,
attamen parum sum religio -ōnis verus; qui sum Chri-
stianus reverā, exosus sum omnis.

*How much is the Veneration of Learning diminished!
Heretofore learned Men were valued at a great Rate,
but now-a-days Men are fond of Ignorance, and soon think
they have gotten Learning enough; some are so sordidly
ignorant, that they wish for the utter Extirpation of
Learning out of the World; and they assert that the
Banishment of Learning would promote true Religion;
but they are mistaken; for Learned Men are the strongest
Pillars of the Church and State.*

Quantoperè veneratio -ōnis f doctrina minuo 3!
Olim doctus æstimo 1 magnus, sed nunc dies indul-
geo 2 ignorantia, & citò puto 1 sui nanciscor 3 satis
doctrina; nonnullus adeo sordidè ignarus sum, ut
cupio 3 extirpatio -ōnis f extremus doctrina ex mun-
dus;

duſ; & aſſero exilium doctrina conduco 3 ad promovendus religio *ōnis* *f* verus, ſed hallucinor 1; doctus enim ſum columna bonus & firmus eccleſia & reſpublica.

Inſtar, like, as big as, is a Noun Subſtantive undeclined, and may be uſed with the Prepoſition ad; but when that is left out, it ſeems to be uſed adverbially, and governs a Genitive Caſe.

I have ſeen an Engliſh Maſſiff as big as a French Wolf, and almoſt as fierce in his Nature.

Video vidi viſum a 2 moloſſus Anglicus inſtar lupus Gallicus 3, & paulò minùs ferox -*ōcis e natura.*

They do not encompass little Towns with high Walls, after the Manner of populous Cities.

Non cingo cinxi cinctum 2 oppidulum mœnia -um & -orum altus, ad inſtar urbs frequentiffimus.

Quædam Dativum, &c.

Adverbs derived from Adjectives that govern a Dative Caſe, govern the ſame.

They who cannot conceal their Friends Secrets from thoſe that aſk them, but diſcloſe what is committed to their Truſt, act not only unfaithfully to their Friends, but hurtfully to themſelves.

Qui non poſſum celo arcanum amicus ille, qui rogo, ſed effutio -*ivi -itum a* qui committo a 3 fides -*ei ſuus, non ſolùm ago infideliter amicus, ſed incommode ſui.*

Tempori, luci, veſperi, are old Ablative Caſes of the Part of Time, yet are uſed as Adverbs.

Sunt

* Sunt quæ accusativum, &c.

Some Adverbs require an Accusative Case, like the Preposition they come of.

The Air is nearer the Earth than the Fire; but the Water is placed nearest to the Earth, because these two Elements compose but one Body.

Aër - ēris m existo - stiti - stitum n 3 propè terra, quàm ignis; sed aqua colloco - avi - atum propè terra, quoniam hic duo elementum compono 3 corpus unus.

* Cedo flagrantis exhiberi, &c.

For let me see, give me, fetch me, and such like Expressions, use not the proper Verbs, but make the Adverb cedò with an Accusative Case.

Let me see this Book; reach me also thy Pen, that I may write the Instructions which I have given thee; otherwise thou wilt forget them, for thou seldom rememberest good Admonitions.

Cedò liber ille; cedò etiam penna tuus, ut scribo 3 monitus iste, qui do i tu; alioquin obliviscor 3 is, nam rarò reminiscor 3 admonitio - ònis f. bonus.

Adverbia diversitatis aliter, secus, &c.

These Adverbs, aliter, antea, postea, secus, require an Ablative Case after them of the Noun betokening the Quantity.

Both Boys and Men think Liberty to sin sweet, but all will find far otherways hereafter; for tho' Sinners may

* Lilly's Grammar, old Edition.

enjoy deceitful Pleasure a little while, yet that Pleasure will defraud them of eternal Happiness, and a little while after they must pass to eternal Misery.

Et puer & vir puto 1 licentia pecco 1 dulcis, sed omnis invenio 4 longè secus; quamvis enim peccator -ōris fruor 3 voluptas -ātis f peccatum fraudulentus parumper, voluptas iste tamen defraudo 1 is coelum, & paulò post eo 4 sum is in dolor -ōris æternus.

That Man is a notorious Liar, who denies the same Thing this Hour, which he instantly affirmed a little before; no Credit is to be given to his Words.

Ille sum mendax egregius, qui nego 1 idem hic hora, qui instanter affirmo 1 paulò antè; fides -ei nullus sum adhibeo 1 verbum is.

A Fool's Anger is not to be feared; for though he threatens Men with dreadful Things, yet he hath not Cunning enough to take Revenge; he behave thhimself far other ways than he speaketh. A politic Foe is indeed formidable.

Ira stultus non timeo 2 sum; quamvis enim minor 1 homo dirus, attamen non habeo 2 sat̃s astutia ad ulciscor; gero 3 sui longè aliter quàm loquor. Hostis astutus sum reverà formidabilis.

Adverbia Comparativi, &c.

Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees govern the same Cases that their Adjectives do.

They who behave themselves most warily of all Men and who live more watchfully than others, may happen to do something, which (if it be divulged) may very much injure their Reputation.

Qui gero 3 sui cautè omnis, & vivo vigilanter alius, fortè admitto aliquid, qui (si mano n 1) multum obsum fama is.

Con-

Construction of Adverbs with Moods.

The Adverbs quoad until, quasi as though, tanquam as, ac si even as, dum until, require the Verb coming next to them to be put in the Subjunctive Mood, and no other Mood.

THOSE Persons who are diseased in Body, and yet neglect sending for the Physician till the Distemper hath gotten greater Strength than Nature can resist, do make small Account of their Health, as tho' Life were nothing worth.

Qui sum morbidus corpus -ōris ꝛ, & tamen negligo 3 accerso 3 medicus, dum morbus acquiro -fui 3 vis magnus quàm qui natura possum repugno 1, parvi facio 3 salus -ūtis ꝛ suis, quasi vita valeo 2 nihil.

If Children be neglected, until Vice hath taken deep Root in them, they are hardly reformed; it is more easy to bend a Twig, than to twist on Oak: Vice nourished for many Years, will become a Possessor at last, and will be loth to leave its accustomed Habitation. Those Parents are to be blamed, who neglect their Duty in the Beginning, as if they desired their Childrens future De-wickedness.

Liberi pl. m neglectus, dum vitium ago 3 radix -icis ꝛ profundus in ille, ægrè reformo 1; sum facilis flecto 3 vimen -inis, quàm torqueo 2 robur -ōris: vitium nutritus per annus multus, fio irr. tandem possessor, & ægrè relinquo 3 domicilium suis solitus. Ille parens culpo 1 sum, qui negligo 3 officium suis in principium, quasi cupio 3 impietas -ūtis ꝛ futurus liberi suis.

The Adverbs donec so long as, ut after that, dum whilst, or so long as, if a Nominative and Verb come next after them, require the Verb to be put in the Indicative Mood, and no other.

So long as a School-master is ignorant of the Genius of his Scholar, he laboureth in vain in teaching him; but after he has found out his Inclination, and useth suitable Methods, his Endeavours prosper, the Boy grows in Learning, while the Master discharges his Duty.

Donec ludimagister ignoro 1 genius discipulus suus, laboro 1 incassum in is doceo 2; sed ut intelligo -xi 2 incole is, & utor 3 methodus -i factus, labor -ōris m is prosperè succedo 3. augeor puer doctrina, dum magister fungor 3 officium suus.

The Adverb nè in forbidding, requires the following Verb to be either of the Imperative Mood or Subjunctive, but rather the Subjunctive; and when it is used for lest, or lest that, it must always have a Subjunctive.

- *Do not resist the Laws of your Country, which are the Defence of the Prince, and the best Safeguard of the People, lest you provoke God the Sovereign Legislator, who hath commanded us to obey the Powers that he hath set over us*

Nè repugno 1 lex -gis patria tuus, qui sum tutamen -inis princeps -ipsis, & populus optimus tutela, nè incito 1 Deus legislator -ōris m supremus, qui jubeo 2 nos obedio 4 potestas -ātis f, qui ille præficio -feci 3 ego.

As

As for the rest of the Adverbs, they need no Rule; for they may have after them, either an Indicative or Subjunctive Mood.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

Conjunctiones Copulativæ, &c.

If Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive, sed, ni, nisi, cum, tum, videlicet, scilicet, also tanquam, velut, item, quasi, quàm, præterquam, ceu, sic, which are properly Adverbs, come any of them between two Verbs, they will have them both to be put in the same Mood and Tense; and if between two Nouns, they must be both of the same Case.

COVETOUS Men seem to behave themselves, as tho' they thought themselves to have been created for this very End, that they might enjoy vain Pleasures; but Men were born to greater Things: Indeed brute Beasts, and inanimate Creatures, do answer the Purpose of their Creation, better than covetous Men.

Avarus videor 2 gero 3 sui, quasi puto 1 sui creo 1 ad hic propositum, ut fruor 3 voluptas inanis; sed homo natus sum ad magnus: brutus quidem & inanimatus respondeo 2 benè finis -is m statutus creatio -unis f suus quàm avarus.

How many Men are there, who speak more honestly than they act! There is no Man who will acknowledge himself to be a Knave, altho' many are so; many make

Promises, but often break them. How happy would the World be, if all Men spake according to their Thoughts All would then enjoy Peace and Plenty.

Quot ind. sum, qui loquor 3 honestè quàm ago 3 ! Nemo sum qui fateor 2 fui nebulo -ōnis, quanquam multus sum talis ; multus promitto 3, sed sæpè viololo 1 promissum suus. Quàm beatus sum vita, si omnis is dico qui sentio ! Omnis tum fruor 3 pax -ācis f & copia.

Note ; That when a plain Sign of a different Tense stands before either of them, which is not before the other, then they do not couple like Tenses.

Honesty is said to be the best Policy, and will appear the greatest Wisdom ; and tho' all honest Men do not enjoy worldly Success, and tho' they want outward good Things, God will make up to them that Defect by better Riches.

Probitas dicor 3 sum astutia optimus, & appareo 2 sapientiā summus ; & quanquam probus omnis non fruor 3 successus -ūs m mundanus, & quamvis careo 2 bonus externus, tamen Deus refarcio opes pl. bonus.

Fools make a mock at Sin ; but except they shall some Time or other see the Folly of that Mockery, and shall repent of that Error, they shall after their Mirth feel those Torments, in which they shall not be able to be merry.

stultus subsanno 1 peccatum, sed nisi aliquando tandem video 2 stultitia is subsannatio -ōnis, & pœnitet ille error -ōris m is, sentio 4 post gaudium suus cruciatus -ūs m talis, in qui non possum sum hilaris.

N. B. If a Conjunction Copulative come between two Nouns, one of which requires a particular

lar Case by one certain Rule of Grammar, and the other another, then they do not couple like Cases.

Drunkards are to be accus'd not only of Prodigality, nor of Folly, but of both; for he that is given to Wine, is unfit for Business, either public or private; he rendereth himself daily void of Reason, and is unworthy of the Name of a Man; he changeth his Humanity into Bestiality.

Ebrius sum accuso 1 non solum prodigalitas -atis f, nec stultitia, sed de uterque; qui enim deditus sum vinum, ineptus sum ad negotium vel publicus vel privatus; reddo 3 sui quotidie expers ratio -enis, & sum indignus nomen -inis homo; muto 1 humanus natura in belluinus.

Diligent Scholars are industrious at School, and at home, and use their utmost Endeavour whether their Master see them or not.

1 Discipulus sedulus sum industrius in schola & domus, edulo studium incumbo, si praeceptor video 2 necne.

Rule 2. These Conjunctions, cum, etiam si, etsi, quanquam, quamvis, tametsi, (for seeing that) ne and num (for whether) ut and si, if a Verb come after them, require it to be put in the Subjunctive Mood.

Rule 3. These Conjunctions, quando when, quoniam because, quandoquidem in as much as, quippe because, ut as how, require the Verb following them to be put in the Indicative Mood.

Rule 4. Some are indifferent, as quod that, postquam after that, ni, nisi, unless, quia because,

because, nunquam never, quàm than, priusquam before that; and may have after them either an Indicative Mood, or a Subjunctive.

The Construction of Prepositions.

Præpositio in Compositione, &c.

A Verb compounded with a Preposition, governs the same Case after it, that the Preposition governed when by itself.

ALL Men do not die at the same Age; some go out of the World in their Youth, some arrive at Manhood, and some live to old Age. Whosoever is removed out of this World into Heaven, cannot die too soon: God omniscient knoweth the most convenient Opportunities to bring forth his Children from their Miseries.

Omnis non morior 3 idem ætas -ātis f; alius ex hæc vita migro in juvenus -ūtis f suus, alius pervenio 4 ad ætas -ātis f virilis, sed alius attingo 3 senium. Quicunque è vita in cælum abeo, non possum morior 3 nimis citò; Deus omnisciens scio 4 opportunitas -ātis f aptus educo 3 liberi suus miseria suus.

Verba composita cum à, ab, ad, &c.

Verbs compounded with the Prepositions à, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in, may rather have the proper Case after them with their Preposition repeated, than without it.

It is the Part of a Fool to be too sagacious in seeing the Faults of other Men, and to be ignorant of his own; many Persons are very forward to reprove others, who commit the same Crimes themselves, and readily endeavour to pull the Mote from the Eye of their Neighbour, but neglect the Beam in their own. They who reprove others, are sometimes guilty of Pride; but they who amend their own Lives, will more easily persuade their Fellows.

Sum stultus sum nimis sagax cerno culpa alius, & suos ignoro 1; multus sum pronus ad arguo 3 alius, qui patro 1 crimen -inis n idem, & promptè conor 1 eruo 2 festuca ex oculus proximus suus, sed negligo 3 trabs -bis f in suus. Qui alius reprehendo 3 sum nonnunquam reus superbia; sed qui emendo 1 vita suus, facile persuadeo 2 socius suus.

It is worth our Observation, that those Men who hate Piety, and do not practise it, do nevertheless retain a secret Reverence for good Men, and are sometimes afraid to commit Evil before them; and when they are about to step into the filthy Path of Vice, they draw back their Foot from the Place, till the good Men are passed by. How great Reverence ought Religion to have among her Friends, if her Beauty amaze even her Enemies!

Dignus sum observo, iste qui odio habeo 2 pietas -ātis f & non uitor 3, attamen secreto revereor dep. 2 bonus, & nonnunquam timeo 2 patro 1 malum coram ille; & cum ingressurus sum in callis -is m turpis vitium, retraho 3 pes -dis m suus à locus, dum vir bonus prætereo 4. Quantus reverentia debeor religio -ōnis inter amicus suus, si pulchritudo -inis f, is obstupefacio 3 vel inimicus suus!

Rule 3. *The Preposition in, hath an Accusative Case after it in all Significations, but when it is Latin for in, and then it has an Ablative.*

The

The provident Ant shameth careless Sluggards ; she layeth up her Food in Plenty against a Time of Scarcity ; she beareth her Winter Stores into her bidden Granaries ; in Summer she boardeth up for Winter.

Formica providus pudetacio 3 dormitor -ōris m ignavus ; ille repono 3 cibus suus tempus copia in tempus caritas -āis f ; porto 1 thesaurus suus hyemalis in granarium suus abditus ; æltas -ātis repono 3 in hyems -ēmis.

Rule 4. *Subter under, may either have an Accusative or Ablative, and tenus up to, a Genitive.*

Rule 5. *If a Noun of the plural Number, which is to be governed of tenus up to, follow it, that Noun must be put in the Genitive Case.*

A comely Garment reacheth from the Knees up to the Shoulders.

Vestis -is f elegans -tis tego 3 à genu humerus tenus.

For other various Significations of Prepositions, Boys may consult the Westminster Introduction, where their Cases are largely treated of.

Of Interjections.

Rule 1. *The Interjection of exclaiming, heu, has a Nominative or an Accusative ; but ah and proh rather an Accusative.*

O *H ! the Wickedness of those bloody Men, who thirst after their Neighbours Blood ! Men of such barbarous cruelty deserve to be thrust out into the Fields among*
the

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the Beasts, whom they are like, except that they exceed them in Bloodthirstiness. Ah! the horrid Murders that some have committed.

Oh! impietas -ātis sanguinolentus hic, qui sitio 4 sanguis -inis m proximus suus! Qui sum aded crudelis mereor 2 detrudo -fi -sum a 3 in campus inter bestia, qui sum similis, nisi quod antecedo 3 is fitis -is sanguis -inis. Ah! homicidium dirus, qui nonnullus committo -fi 3!

There is not one Atheist in Hell; those who in this World derided all serious Things, when they come there will cry out, Alas my Folly! Alas my Ignorance! O the dismal Effects that Unbelief has produced! Heretofore I thought Hell was a Dream, but I find now, that I myself only dreamed; and now I am awakened, I begin too late to know and to exercise my Senses.

Non sum unus atheus in infernum; qui in hic vita derideo 2 serus omnis, cum venio 4 ad orcus, exclamo; Heu stultitia meus! heu ignorantia meus! pro effectus -ūs m dirus qui incredulitas paro! Antehac existimo 1 orcus somnium, sed nunc invenio ego ipse solum somnio; & nunc cum expergefacio 3, incipio sero nimis scio 4 & exerceo 2 sensus -ūs m meus.

Hei and Væ, will have a Dative Case after them.

Woe to those poor Wretches that resist Almighty God, who is the most sure Friend, but the bitterest Enemy; whose Favour is Heaven, but his Frowns Hell: Woe, woe to all who do not please him; those that mock at his Threatenings, shall tremble at their Execution.

Hei ille miter qui repugno 1 Deus omnipotens -tis, qui sum amicus certus, sed inimicus acer; qui favor sum cœlum, sed ira orcus: væ, væ omnis qui non placeo 2 ille; qui irrideo 2 minæ suus, cum tremor -ūris permitesco poena.

The End of the Sentences, which are fitted as Examples to the Grammar Rules.

Rules

Rules and Directions to be observed in translating of *English* into *Latin*.

1. **N**EVER set about to render an English Sentence into Latin, before you have read it carefully over from the Beginning to the End; and if one Reading be not enough for the thorough understanding of the Sense and Construction, read it over and over, till you thoroughly understand the Connexion of each Word one with the other.
2. There are several Verbs that oftentimes have some Particle or other, which comes after them, and is Part of their Signification; which Particle is sometimes parted from its Verb by the Interposition of some other Words; for which no Latin is made, only the Verb is to be taken Notice of; such as these, to Rule with Rigour over, to lay Burdens upon, &c.
3. Make not the English by two distinct Latin Words, for which there may be found one which fully expresses it; as how great? not *quam magnus*, but *quantus*; how often? not *quàm sæpe*, but *quoties*.
4. The English Signs of the Cases, of, to, for, &c. are liable to many Exceptions; therefore
in

in rendering English into Latin, do not make rashly this or that Word, to be of this or that Case, merely because it hath such a Sign before it, (for that will be the Occasion of frequent Errors) but see for some Word foregoing, that governeth a Case by some Rule, and make it accordingly.

5. In almst every English Sentence, altho' it consist but of five or six Lines, you will meet with, perhaps, one or more idiomatical Expressions, which will be bald, if rendered in Latin verbatim. For such Sentences the Dictionary is not so well to be used, but rather a Phrase-book, or Book of Idioms, such as Walker's Idioms, the Cambridge Phrases, or Willis's Anglicisms Latinized, &c. Or, (which would be the more commendable) bethink thyself of some apt Expression, which thyself hast read, which thou hast entered down in a Note-book, or else retainest in thy Memory. The Idioms of one Language cannot be rendered tolerably but by the Idioms of another.
6. When there is in the English a Relative Sentence or Parenthesis, read the rest of the Sentence from one Period to another, leaving out that relative Sentence or Parenthesis; and then you will clearly see the Dependence of each Word, and thereby you will avoid much of that Difficulty. When you have so

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read

read it till you thoroughly understand it, then proceed to translate it.

7. *In looking for Latin Words in the Dictionary make use rather of the first or second which you find than those that follow. Make not use of those Latin Words that are very near the Sound of the English; as Salvatio for Salvation. Vexatio for Vexation, &c. unless there are no other; as Tentatio for Temptation.*

8. *Sometimes the same English Word may have several different Significations, and that in the same Discourse. Therefore, in order to the right rendering such Sentences, it is requisite to treasure up such Words, as they are taken Notice of in the Master's correcting Exercises, or as they occur in Authors, that the several Latin Words which answer to the several Significations be not promiscuously used; as the English Word to marry, hath four Significations; as when it is spoken of a Priest marrying a Couple, Matrimonio jungere; a Man marrying a Woman, Uxorem ducere; when it speaks of a Woman marrying a Man, or being married to a Man, nubere; of a Man marrying off his Daughter, Dare filiam nuptum.*

Dat pater aut mater nuptum, jungitque sacerdos.

Uxorem duco, nubit at illa mihi.

9. Some-

9. *Sometimes an English Verb of the Third Person is rendered by a Latin Verb of the second Person, which is when the Nominative Case to the Verb in an Interrogative Sentence, is a Man or one; then in such Case make no Latin for Man or one, but only put the Verb into the second Person; as Quid facis in hac re arctissimâ? What should a Man do in such a perplexed Business? Quid dicas? What can one say? Qui abstineres? How could one refrain?*
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Of the Artificial Order of Words in Latin.

ALTHO' an artificial ordering and placing of Words, be not essential to the true translating of a Sentence, yet it is ornamental; therefore let the Words stand in some convenient and pleasant Order: And to that End observe,

1. *That the Oblique Cases (such are the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative) stand most agreeably in the Beginning of a Sentence, the Verb in the End, and the Nominative Case betwixt both.*
2. *The Substantive of the Genitive Case stands most elegantly before the Substantive that governs it.*

3. *The Adjective is set more neatly before the Substantive than after it.*
4. *Comparative and Superlative Adjectives or Adverbs, do most gracefully stand in the End of the Sentence.*
5. *If you have a Substantive and Adjective of the Genitive Case, being the latter of two Substantives, the former Substantive governing may elegantly come between; as Cæsareæ clementia majestatis.*
6. *Between a Substantive and Adjective that are not of the Genitive Case, another Substantive that is of the Genitive Case may elegantly stand; as, Vera sapientiæ laus; humillima subditorum obedientia.*
7. *A Pronoun Primitive stands elegantly between a Pronoun Possessive and the Substantive that it agrees with; as, En offero meum tibi consilium; tuum mihi consilium expeto.*
8. *The Verbs inquit and ait, and the Vocative Case, must not stand first in a Sentence, but second or third.*
9. *Words of three or four Syllables do conclude a Period most sweetly.*
10. *Nevertheless, you may take Care not to render a Sentence ambiguous, or hard to be understood, in striving to place the Latin artificially, for there is no Elegancy in Ambiguity.*

11. *Many Words that begin and end with the Vowels or Diphthongs, do not do well to follow one another, but sound very unpleasantly; they cause an Hiatus, or too much Gaping: magni avi utilitas—summo ore obveni auxilio.*
12. *Two Words, of which one ends with the same Consonant with which the other begins, meet not agreeably together; as, Puer rudis literarum; ingens strepitus. Therefore transpose them; as, Rudis puer; strepitus ingens.*
13. *Many Words which have the like Sound in the Ending, do not sound agreeably; as, Miseriarum multarum & magnarum origo; therefore avoid such Concurrence by parting such Words, or using others in their stead.*
14. *Adverbs of denying, of forbidding, and likeness, must generally stand before the Verb in Latin, altho' the English of them stand after it.*
15. *Enim, autem, and verò begin no Sentence, but must stand after one or two other Words.*

Additional NOTES.

1. That, who, whom or which, *the English of the Pronoun Relative qui, quæ, quod, are sometimes understood in English, viz. when there wanteth either a Nominative Case to the Verb, or an Accusative to follow it, which cannot be supplied from any other Word in the Sentence; but it must be expressed in Latin.*

THERE is none but a Fool [who] will sell the Inheritance his Father left him, for an inconsiderable Sum; and there is none but a very indigent Man [who] will sell his Inheritance at all.

Non sum nisi stultus, qui vendo 3 hæreditas -ātis f
à pater legatus, pretium parvus; nec quisquam sum,
nisi maximè egenus, qui omnino vendo hereditas suus.

God performeth the Promises [which] he hath made to industrious Men.

Deus præsto -stiti -stitum 1 promissum, qui propono
-sui -situm sedulus.

2. May, can, would, might, should, ought, *signifying something emphatical with respect to Duty, Lawfulness, or Earnestness, must be made by a distinct Verb; but may, would, might, should, without an Emphasis, are only the Signs of particular Tenses.*

Boys may play, when the Master hath given Leave;
but without Leave they may not loiter an Hour. I'll
Boys

Boys would fain escape doing their Duty; they would rejoice if they might play whole Weeks.

Licet -*curt imp.* 2 puer ludo 3, cum præceptor -*ōris* concedo -*cessi -cessum* 3 venia; sed absque venia non licet ille otior -*atus sum dep.* hora unus. Puer ignavus gestio eximo 3 fungor *functus sum dep.* 3 officium; gaudeo *gavisus sum n p* 2 si licet ille ludo hebdomas -*ādis f.* totus.

(Children should willingly obey their Parents; for if they should govern themselves, to what Misery would they soon be brought! Their unripe Reason would be like Phaeton's Pride, who would govern a Chariot which was beyond his Strength.

Oportet liberi -*ōrum* ultid obtempero 1 parens; enim si gubernio 1 sui ipse, ad quis miseria -*æ* citò redigo a 3! Ratio -*ōnis f* ille immaturus forem similis & e superbia Phaëton -*tis*, qui volo -*lui* rego 3 currus -*ūs* ultra vis.

3. *When have, had, hath, hast, have only a Substantive after them, and not a Verb, they are to be rendered by habeo.*

Had, without another Verb, is the Preterperfect Tense of habeo.

Had had, is the Subjunctive Mood Preterpluperfect Tense.

The most ancient Artificers correct their own Work; they have a more quick Eye sight than other Men; they see something deficient, after they have used the greatest Care.

Artifex -*icis c* 2 antiquus corrigo -*rexī -rectum* 3 opus -*ēris n* suus; sagacior sum quam a ius; video -*di -sum* 2 aliquis defectivus, postquam dhibeo -*ui -itum a* cura magnus.

An accurate Painter had not Power to forbear laughing, when he viewed the Features of an ugly Woman,
which

which himself had drawn. The Excess of Mirth was fatal to him, and he had lived longer, if he had not been so ingenuous.

Pictor -ōris m quidam peritus non possum non ridere, cūm specto -avi -atum lineamentum scēminā deformis ē -e, qui ipse desingo -pinxi -pinctum 3 a. Lætitia & f immodicus sum exultans ille, vivoque vixi viciū 3 diū, si minūs solers -tis ē 3.

How many Men may say, I should have had Money enough, if I had not been too lavish!

Quot ind. possum dico -xi -ctum a 3, habeo satis pecunia -e, si non sum ad:ò prodigus!

4. Use or is wont is always joined with another Verb, and may be rendered by soleo; but use, or make use of, by utor, adhibeo.

He that useth to forget those Things which he desireth to remember, must use Help to strengthen his Memory.

Qui soleo -itus sum obliviscor oblitus sum dep. 3 is qui cupio reminiscor dep. 3, ab ille remedium sum adhibendus ad confirmo -avi -atum memoria.

5. When there is a Passive Sign in English before a Verb Neuter, if it be the Sign of the Present Tense, make it by the Preterperfect Tense of the Neuter; if a Sign of the Preterimperfect Tense Passive, make it the Preterpluperfect of the Neuter.

When profitable Instructions are once passed out of Memory, there is need of fresh Reading to recal them.

Cum præceptum utilis ē -e exido -cidi n 3 memoria -e, opus ind. sum lectio recens -tis ad is revoco -avi -atum.

He

He is a Man of a great Spirit, that could live cheerfully, if his Riches were lost, and all his Friends were gone.

Ille sum magnanimus, qui possum vivo 3 hilaris, si opes -um ꝑ ꝑereo -ivi & -ii -itum ꝑ 4, & amicus omnis abeo ꝑ 4.

6. And not, may be elegantly rendered by nec.

Conscience is dumb many Times a great while; but when it speaketh, it telleth the Truth, and doth not flatter.

Conscientia sæpè sum mutus -a -um diù; at cùm loquor -utus sum dep. 3, dico 3 veru, nec adulator -āus sum dep.

7. Like, after the English of sum, is made by the Adjective similis; after any other Verb, by the Adverbs of Likeness.

Dissemblers act like Watermen, that look one Way and row another: They are like Medea, who confessed that she approved better Things, but followed the worse.

Simulator -ōris ago 3 remex -īgis, qui huc spectro -avi -atum & illuc remigo -avi -atum: sum similis Medea, qui confiteor -fessus sum dep. sui probō -avi -atum bonus, sed sequor dep. 3 deterior & us.

8. A before a Participle in -ing, and after a Verb of Motion must be rendered by the first Supine, the future in rus, or the Gerund in dum with ad. A or an before Words of Time is rendered by an Ablative with in.

The careless Tradesman who goes a hunting, when he hath need of continual Presence in his Shop, never will grow rich.

Mer. ator -ōris iste negligens -tis c 3, qui eo -i-vi -itum 4 irr. venor -atus sum dep. cū ille oportet sui perpetuò continuo a 2 in officina -æ, nunquā di-tesco 3 præ. caret.

If a diligent Boy recreate himself twice a Day, for a Quarter of an Hour or Half an Hour, he nevertheless increaseth his Learning.

Si puer sedulus recreo -avi -atum sui bis in dies ad spatium quadrans -tis hora, vel semi-hora, tamen au-geo a 2 doctrina.

9. About for concerning, is made by de or super; for near-upon or there-about, by plus minus; before a Place or Person, by circa or circum; before to be, by futurum est with ut.

All Boys are not of an equal Wit; some having tarried at the School about four or five Years make a great Progreſs. But others spend seven Years about nothing, tho' the Master faithfully use his Endeavours; and when they are about to be removed from School, they are no whit the better.

Puer omnis non sum ingenium æqualis E-e; quidam quædam quædam cū maneo -fi -sum n apud schola plus minus quatuor vel quinque annus, multū proficio -feci -fectum a 3. Alius verò consumo -psi -tum a 3 septem annus de nihilum, quanquam præceptor do opera gnavus; & cū futurus sum, ut amoveo 2 a schola, sum nihilum doctus.

10. According to, *is made by secundum*; according as, *by prout or perinde ut*; accordingly, *by proindè.*

11. After, *before a Nominative Case and a Verb, is made by postquam*; *before a Noun without a Verb, by à, past*; *when it betokens according to, by de or ad*; *after a Noun of Time, by post the Adverb, and quàm if a Verb follow.* Afterwards *by postea, hereafter by posthac.*

After Cæsar had conquered Pompey, his potent Adversary he enjoyed quietly the Imperial Seat according to his Desire. But ungrateful and cruel Men stabbed him, after many noble Exploits, whereby he increased the Roman Glory; according as it happened to many Roman Emperors after him.

Postquam Cæsar supero -avi -atum Pompeius, adversarius suus potens, tranquille potior -itus sum Imperium secundum votum suus. At ingratulus & crudelis jugulo a 1 is post gestum multus præclarus, qui augo -xi -ctum a 2 gloria Romanus; perinde ut accido -di n 3 Imperator multus Romanus post is.

The Hebrews write and read from the Right-hand to the Left; others from the Top to the Bottom, after the Chinese Fashion; but English Men from the Left-hand to the Right.

Hebraeus scribo ac lego à dexter -ëra -ërum versùs sinister -tra -trum; alius à summus ad imus, secundum mos -oris Sinesis S -e; at Anglus à sinister ad dexter.

He that is now jovial shall be sorrowful hereafter: He that committeth a rash Act, shall repent of it afterwards.

Qui

Qui nunc sum lætus posthac sum mœstus; qui committo 3 aliquid temerarius, pœnitet ille is postea.

12. Again, *after as big, as strong, and such like Expressions, is made by duplo, with a Comparative Degree.*

A Camel is as good again for travelling as a Horse, because he is not weary, and he will continue strong five or six Days without Water, which an Horse wanteth twice a Day.

Camelus sum duplus præstans -tis e 3 equus ad iter facio, quia non fatigo a 1, & permaneo -si -sum robustus quinque vel sex dies -ei sine aqua, qui equus desidero -avi -atum a bis quotidie.

13. All, *with a Substantive Singular, must be rendered by totus or integer; with a Plural by omnis; at all by omnino.*

A cunning Merchant layeth up his Wares against a Time of Scarcity; but the Price sometimes falls against his Expectation and Will. All his Hope of selling dear is lost; all his crafty Contrivances do not succeed as he could wish; but at other Times his Forecast produceth treble Profit. None obtaineth his Desire at all Times. He is not discouraged at all, but rather increaseth his Caution.

Mercator -ōris astutus repono a 3 merx -cis f in tempus -ōris caritas -ātis; sed interdum pretium diminuo a 3 præter expectatio -ōnis & voluntas -ātis. Spes totus vendo a 3 plurimus perdo a 3; omnis callidus commenum non succedo ex votum. Attamen alias consilium profero irr. lucrum triplex -icis e 3. Nemo sum compes -ōtis e 3 votum hora omnis. Non omnino dejectione -jeci -jectum a 3 animus, sed potius augeo cautela suos.

14. As, in a former Clause, answered by as in the latter, must be made by *æquè ac*, or *tam quam*.

A poor Man is as happy without Riches, if he enjoy Contentedness of Mind, as the richest Earl who coveteth greater Honour.

Pauper sum æquè felix absque opes -um, si fruor dep. 3 tranquillitas -atis animus, ac comes -itis dives qui ambio honor magnus.

15. Before, when a Nominative Case and a Verb follow after, is made by *priusquam*, or *antequam*; when a Word of Time or Place, by *ante*; heretofore by *antehac*.

16. Being to, before a Verb, is made by a Participle in *-rus*.

He who getteth to himself better Riches, before he loseth lower Things, is rich after all his Poverty. He that improveth Time to get sure Hope of a blessed Eternity, before he dies, is not only happy after, but before Death. Being to depart out of this World, he rejoiceth.

Qui acquiro 3 sui divitiæ -arum bonus antequam perdo inferus, sum dives post paupertas -atis omnis. Qui ita utor usus sum dep. tempus suus ut adipiscor adeptus sum dep. æternitas -atis beatus, priusquam morior, non solum sum felix post, sed etiam ante obitus -us. Migro -avi -atum n ex hic vita hic lætor -atus sum dep.

17. Both, spoken of two, is made by *ambo* or *uterque*; but when both is answered by and, it is made by *&*, *cum*, or *tum*.

Wealth and Honour are both in vain; they both sometimes make the Owner worse. He that layeth out his

Time upon them, both misseth of better Things, and even sometimes is frustrated of his Expectation, when he hath obtained them.

Opes & honor ambo sum vanus; interdum uterque reddo possessor -ōris deterior & -us. Qui impendo -di -sum tempus suus in is, cūm amitto 3 bonus, tum etiam interdum excido 3 spes, cūm obtineo 2.

18. But, is rendered several Ways: After cannot, it is rendered by non; after not doubting, not questioning, and such like Expressions, by quin; but when it indicates so many, so often, or any Quantity, and no more, by solummodo; but for, by absque; not but that, non quod non. When it excepteth some Person or Thing from what we have been saying before, by præter or nisi: sometimes it is the same with who not, and must be rendered by qui non; but if, by sin; but if not, by sin minùs.

A Fool cannot but laugh at all Times, but when he cries. He knows nothing but these two Extremes. He doubteth not but he hath Reason enough to laugh, if he see but the wagging of a Feather by the Wind. There is none but is apt to laugh at such an Idiot; but we ought rather to pity his hard Circumstances; but for the Kindness of God, we had been like him.

Stultus non possum non rideo -ß -sum 2 semper, nisi cūm lacrymo 1. Scio nihil præter hic duo extremus. Non dubito avi -atum n 1 quin satis sum causa rideo, si solummodo video pluma agitatus ventus. Nemo sum, qui non pronus sum derideo idiota talis; at
debeo

debeo potius misereor *dep.* 2. infortunium is; nam absque beneficium Deus, ipse sum similis ille.

19. Either, *signifying* one of the two, is made by utervis, or alteruter; if answered by or, then by aut or vel.

20. Else, after who? what? something, nothing, somebody, nobody, is rendered by alius or præterea; for otherwise, by aliàs.

21. So far from—that, is adeo non——ut; as far as, quantum or quod.

Gold and Honour, two great Idols of the World, are worshipped by more. than used to appear at Ephesus, to worship the great Goddess Diana. But he who preferreth either of them before Godliness, is an Idolator, as well as he who worshippeth Images, or bendeth his Knees to a Marble Statue. There are some who desire nothing else; they will obtain them, else a Tempest is more calm than their discontented Mind: But if their Wishes succeed, they are so far from being happy, that (as far as can be observed) they are less satisfied than when they had nothing.

Aurum & honor, idolum duo magnus homo, colo colui cultum a 3 à plus pluris, quàm soleo solitus sum à p 2 frequento 1 Ephesus, ut colo dea magnus Diana. Sed qui præpono -posui -positum a 3 utervis pietas -atis f, sum idololatra, æquè ac ille qui adoro -avi -atum a 1 imago -inis, vel flecto -xi -xum a 3 genu ind. simulacrum ma moreus. Sum qui cupio a 3 nihil aliud, obtineo a 2 is, aliàs procella sum tranquillus mens is commotus: sin autem votum succedo, adeo non sum felix, ut (quantum possum observo a 1) sum minus contentus quàm cum habeo nihil.

22. Not, *is omitted after caveo*: But if, *is made by sin*: but if not, *by sin minùs*.

Take heed thou offend not thy Parents, but if thou hast done any Thing worthy of their Anger, be sorry for thy Crime: Beg their Pardon upon thy bended Knees. for a Token of thy Repentance. If thou do so, they will perhaps pardon thee; but if not, thou must expect Punishment.

Caveo cavi tantum n 2 offendo 3 parens tuus: sin admitto -si-ssum aliquid dignus ira is, poenitet imp. tu crimen; rogo ille venia genu flexus, in signum poenitentia. Si facio ita, fortasse ignosco 3 tu; sin minùs, poena sum expectandus tu.

23. Let, *before a Verb of the first Person Singular, must be made by the Subjunctive Mood with ut.*

24. More for rather, *is made by magis*; for hereafter, *by posthac*; the more, *in several Parts of the Sentence, by quanto and tanto, or by quo and eo.*

Let an ingenuous Boy be commended, and he will study the more diligently. The more he is praised the more he desireth further Commendation. Let me teach those Boys that are of tender Dispositions, and my Labour will be easy.

Puer ingenuus laudo, & studeo tantò diligenter: quantò magis laudo, tantò ardentè appeto laus amplior. Ut ego doceo puer ille, qui sum ingenium tener, & labor meus sum facilis &c.

Many Men see the Folly of Vice, and say to themselves, I will never more commit that Wickedness; but they forget their Purposes; they strive more to find out Occasions of Sin, than to avoid them.

Multus

Multus video stultitia vitium, & dico sui, nunquam posthac patro a i iste scelus; sed obliviscor propositum suus; magis certo invenio occasio pecco n i quam vito.

25. Of, after a Substantive, and before mine, thine, ours, yours, his or theirs, is omitted in Latin.

A Friend of mine lost his Honour, the same Day that a Friend of yours was created Earl.

Amicus quidam meus perdo -didi -ditum honor suus idem dies, qui amicus tuus creo -avi -atum a i comes -iis.

26. Such, before a Substantive, is made by talis or ejusmodi; before an Adjective, by tam or adeo.

Who can say, I have not disobeyed God from my Youth? Who would be guilty of such Pride? Who dare speak such a bold Word?

Quis possum dico, non repugno -avi -atum Deus ex pueritia? Quis sum reus talis superbia? Quis audeo loquor verbum adeo insolens?

27. Soever, is Latinized by cunque added to the foregoing Word. And between it and the Word to which it is added, may elegantly be inserted another Word.

Not whosoever professeth himself religious, but he who is truly religious, is lovely in the Sight of God. Where-soever that Man dwells, and whithersoever he goes, God is with him.

Non quicunque profiteor sui pius, sed qui sum verè pius, sum amabilis in conspectus Deus. Ubi-

cunque ille habito, & quo fui cunque verto, Deus sum cum ille.

28. *If thou find an English of a Verb Passive, and considering the Latin Word, find it to be a Deponent, either alter the Words so as to keep the Sense, and make use of the Deponent, or take some other Verb.*

A wicked Man's Greatness is soon forgotten ; but the Name of the Righteous shall be remembered for ever.

Cito obliviscor pompa impius ; sed nomen justus memoror in æternus.

The holy Name of God is abused by those, who call themselves his Servants, yet run greedily into all Debaucheries.

Abutor nomen Deus, qui voco sui servus is, & tamen avidè ruo in omnis flagitium.

29. *The English Signs of the Cases are sometimes found at a Distance from their proper Word : Reduce the Words into their natural Order, and it will appear how they ought to be rendered.*

Good Instructions are as necessary as Food. Men honour those they receive good Advice from in their tender Years.

Præceptum bonus sum æquè necessarius ac cibus. Honor afficio is, à qui accipio consilium bonus annus tener.

Counsel hath its Effects according to the Man whom it proceeds from, and the Mind of him it is given to ; but chiefly according to God's Blessing.

Consilium habeo effectus suus pro is, à qui procedo, & animus ille qui do ; præcipuè autem pro beneficium Deus.

Larger

Larger EXERCISES.

DIALOGUE I.

The Master. The Scholar.

M. **B**OY, you have always been dear to me, above the rest of your School-fellows.

Puer, tu semper sum charus ego præ condiscipulus cæteri - & - a.

S. I have great Reason, honoured Sir, to believe that you love me. The daily Care, that you take in teaching me, not only those Things that belong to Learning, but also which conduce to Piety, is a Witness of your Love, which I can no way recompense, but by hearty Thanks, and willing Obedience.

Æquus sum, vir honorandus, ut credo tu diligo ego. Cura ille assiduus, qui adhibeo in ego doceo, non solum qui facio ad litera bonus, sed etiam qui pertineo ad pietas, sum testis amor tuus, qui possum penso modus nullus, nisi gratia sincerus, & obedientia promptus.

M. Diligence in Teaching is the best Opportunity I have to evidence my Love. But the more I love thee, the more it grieves me, when I see thee more idle than other Boys, whom I make not so much Account of. My Love constrains me to be angry with thee, when thou neither studiëst to please me, nor profit thyself.

Diligentia in doceo sum opportunitas bonus ego indico amor meus. Quo autem magis diligo tu, eo magis dolet ego, cum video tu piger alias, qui non tantus facio. Amor meus cogo ego irascor tu, cum neque studeo placeo ego, nec prosum tu ipse.

S. Sir,

S. *Sir, I dare not deny that I am guilty; but I earnestly entreat you that you would forgive me.*

Dominus, non ausim nego, ego sum conscius culpa; at vehementer oro tu ut ignosco ego.

M. *Pardon hurts those Boys who are not of an ingenuous Spirit, and who strive not to requite their Master's Clemency by better Diligence. (It is as easy to spoil Boys by forgiving, as by punishing.)*

Venia noceo puer ille qui non sum animus ingenuus, & qui non certo compenso amor magister diligentia bonus. (Non citius puerum puniendo, quam ignoscendo perdes.)

S. *Believe me, Sir, but once; and if ever I offend hereafter, spare me not.*

Credo ego, Dominus, tantum semel; & si unquam pecco posthac, ne parco.

M. *You have often promised me Amendment, but are seldom as good as your Word.*

Sæpe promisso corrigo mos, sed raro præsto fides.

S. *I confess I have broken my Promise; but let your Mercy pardon that Fault too. I am resolved, Sir, to forsake all my idle Companions, to leave off my evil Custom of playing, to ply my Book, and to become a new Boy, as if I were not the same I have been.*

Fateor, ego violo promissum; at clementia tuus ignosco etiam culpa iste. Statuo ego, dominus, relinquo focus omnis ignavus, depono parvus mos ludo, incumbo liber, atque adeo renovor, quasi non sum idem qui olim sum.

M. *You design to do these Things, while you are under Fear of Punishment; but when you have forgotten the Fear, you will return to your former Folly, at the Bidding of the first naughty Boy.*

Statuo facio hic, dum sum timidus poena; at cum obliviscor timor iste, redeo ad pristinus stultitia jussu ptimus puer pravus.

S. I will beg of God, to give me Power to perform what I promise; for without him we can do nothing; as I have heard from your Mouth.

Obsecro Deus, ut do ego potestas perficio qui promitto; absque ille enim nihil possum; ut audio ex os tuus.

M. I like that Word. Pray to God earnestly, and he will answer thee. I will pardon thee; but thou must strive with all thy Might, as well as crave divine Help.

Sermo iste placeo ego. Obtestor Deus maximopere, & respondeo tu. Ignosco; at tuus sum conor pro virilis, æquè ac peto auxilium divinus.

S. Sir, I will both pray and strive; and, I hope, I shall not be unworthy of your Clemency; you shall not repent of your pardoning me.

Domine, cum precor tum conor; & spero ego non sum indignus clementia tuus; non poenitet tu, quod ignosco ego.

M. I shall love you most dearly, my dearest Child, if you consult your own Profit hereafter, and study diligently. And (which is more desirable) God shall bless you; he will increase your Understanding and Wisdom; for he giveth Wisdom, as well as Riches, to the Industrious.

Amo tu magis quàm oculus meus, meus puer charus, si posthac consulto commodum tuus, & sedulò do opera literæ. Et (qui sum expetibilis) Deus benedico tu; augeo intellectus tu & sapientia; ille enim do sapientia, æquè ac opes, sedulus.

DIALOGUE II.

Thomas, and Giles, Ægidius.

T. WHY do you cry? What hath befallen you?
Quid fleo? Quid accido tu?

G,

G. I have offended God, by disobeying my Parents, and I know not what will become of me : I am ashamed of my Ingratitude.

Pecco in Deus, repugno parens meus, & nescio quid sit ego ; pudet ego ingratitudo.

T. You are far more happy than they, that having committed a Fault, deny that they are guilty ; or if they confess, they are not sorry for it, as your Tears shew you to be.

Longè felix sum is, qui cum admitto culpa, nego sui sum conscius culpa ; aut si confiteor, non piget is, et lachryma tuus indico de tu.

G. I am indeed grievously guilty, and I am afraid, God will not pardon me.

Graviter quidem pecco, & timeo, ne non Deus ignosco ego.

T. God is angry indeed with stubborn Children ; but if they beg Pardon of him, he will forgive their Sins. God delighteth to shew Mercy ; it pleaseth him to see Sinners repenting.

Deus succentio quidem puer contumax ; at si rogo ipse venia, remitto peccatum is. Juvat Deus præbeo sui misericors ; placet is video peccator pœnitens.

G. I have been guilty of this Fault many Times, notwithstanding that I have promised my Father better Obedience.

Admitto hic culpa multoties, quamvis promitto pater obedientia bonus.

T. Be of good Cheer ; I will entreat your Father to pardon you ; and he will pray for you, that God also may be reconciled.

Sum animus bonus ; rogo pater tuus ut ignosco tu ; & ipse obsecro Deus pro tu, ut Deus etiam reconcilio.

G. My Father is a Man of a most sweet Temper ; he was reconciled before I came from home ; he was even ready to pardon before my Repentance.

Pater meus est ingenium suavis ; recipio ego in gratia antequam venio a domus ; sum vel promptus ad ignosco ante pœnitentia meus.

T. I

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T. I am glad of that; beware you displease him not for the future, that God may bless you. If you study to obey God and your Parents, you will be kind to yourself; you will live comfortably, and enjoy eternal Happiness.

Iste afficio ego gaudium; caveo ne displiceo ille in futurum, ut Deus benedico tu. Si do opera ut pareo Deus & parens, sum benignus tu; vivo placidè, & fruor felicitas æternus.

*G. By the Help of God I will be obedient.
Deus adjuvans sum morigerus.*

DIALOGUE III.

The Scholar. The Master.

S. SIR, I entreat, that you would be pleased to grant me my Request.

Dominus, oro, ut dignor concedo ego qui peto.

M. If my Grant may profit thee, I will not deny; if thou ask those Things that tend to thine own Hurt, I must refuse.

Si concessio meus possum prosum tu, non recuso; sin rogo, qui facio ad incommodum tuum, meus sum recuso.

S. I only beg, Sir, that you would repeat to me those Instructions that you gave to our Form Yesterday.

Tantum peto, præceptor, ut repeto ego præceptum ille, qui do heri classis roster.

M. I like well thy asking such Things. But thou knowest I always admonish the whole School together, not one particular Form. Where wast thou when I was admonishing?

Placet ego quod interrogo ejusmodi. Sed scio ego semper admoneo schola totus simul, non classis singulus. Ubi sum cum ego moneo?

S. Sir,

S. Sir, I was not at School Yesterday in the Afternoon, because my elder Brother was then returned from Italy; my Father made me stay, to spend my Afternoon with my Brother.

Præceptor, non intersum schola heri post meridies, quoniam frater meus magnus natu tum redeo ab Italia; pater jubeo ego maneo, ut sumo - pps 3 hora post-meridianus cum frater.

M. That indeed is a sufficient Reason, if thou speak the Truth.

Is quidem sum causa sufficiens, si dico verus.

S I dare not lie, Sir.

Non audeo mentior, dominus.

M. Why didst thou not ask some of thy School-fellows, rather than me? They certainly can remember those few Precepts which I gave them.

Cur non rogo aliquis ex condiscipulus tuus potiùs quàm ego? Proculdubio possum in memoria tenco præceptum iste paucus, qui do ille.

S. The hearing them from your Mouth, Sir, will more affect my Mind.

Audio iste ex os tuus, dominus, magis afficio animus meus.

M. I will grudge no Labour, whereby I may benefit thee. I will tell thee in short — I told them how necessary it was. that besides Family Prayer, and the Prayers which they are present at in the School, each Boy should privately pray to God every Morning and Evening, with upright Heart and religious Mind. So God will bless him Night and Day. He that doth not begin and end the Day with committing himself to the Care of the Almighty God, seemeth to separate himself from God's Family, and is most unworthy of his fatherly Protection.

I charged them all the Day to be diligent at School, and obedient at home. God revengeth Injuries offered to Parents, and Shame recompenseth the Slothful.

I endeavoured to dissuade them from Lies. Speak the Truth at all Times. It is not lawful for Boys to lie, to avoid

avoid Danger of Punishment : Rather suffer than sin. If thou be worthy of Punishment, confess thy Guilt ingenuously, lest after thou hast made thyself angry by committing, thou make God thy Enemy by denying.

Lie not in Mirth ; jesting Lies bring serious Sorrows. He is a Fool who destroys his own Soul, to make others Sport—

I admonished them of the horrid Nature of Curses. They are like Darts, that being shot out of the Mouth, rebound and wound the Shooter's heart.—Swear not by sacred Things, for they ought never to be mentioned, but for the Confirmation of weighty Truths, before those that have Power to demand of thee an Oath.

And, lastly. I put them in mind of that Duty, which I have frequently admonished them of, to wit, that they be polite and observant towards Superiors, and courteous towards Equals.

I then minded them but of these few Things ; observe thou them also, that God and Man may love thee,

Labor nullus sum gravis ego, qui possum profum tu ; dico tu brevis—

Commonefacio ille quàm necessarius sum, ut præter preces domesticus, isque qui adsum in schola, singulus puer clanculùm precor Deus quilibet mane & vesper, cor sincerus, & mens pius. Ita Deus benedico is nox diesque. Qui non auspicor & claudio dies committo sui cura Deus omnipotens, videor sejungo sui à familia divinus, & sum indignus protectio is paternus.

Mando ille, ut totus dies sum sedulus in schola, & morigerus domus. Deus ulciscor injuria illatus parens, & pudor penso piger.

Opera do, ut dehortor ille à mendacium. Loquor veritas omnis hora. Non licet puer mentior, ut evado periculum pœna ; potiùs patior quam pecco. Si sum dignus pœna, fateor culpa tuus ingenuè, ne postquam irritò magister delinquo, reddo etiam Deus inimicus tu inficias eo.

Ne mentior jocus: mendacium jocosus creo dolor ferius. Stultus sum, qui perdo anima suus, ut sum alius ludibrium.

Admoneo ille de natura dirus execratio. Sum similis telum, qui jactus ex os redundo, & percutio cor percussor——

Ne juro per sacer: ille enim nunquam debeo memoror, nisi ad confirmandus veritas gravis, coram is qui præditus potestas postulo juramentum abs tu.

Denique commonefacio ille manus iste, de qui frequenter admoneo ille, nempe, ut sum morigerus & observans superior, & comis erga par.

Is tempus tantum moneo is de hicce paucus: tu quoque observo ille, ut Deus & homo diligo tu.

S. *I thank you, honoured Sir, I will observe.*

Ago tu gratia, præceptor honorandus, observo.



DIALOGUE IV.

Master and Scholar.

M. **T**WO Days ago, thou desiredst of me a Repetition of some Instructions of mine. I now demand of thee Attention to a few more, which I would fain have fixed in thy Mind, that thou mayst not be ignorant of any Thing that may tend to thy Good.

Nudiustertius, peto à ego repetitio quidam præceptum meus. Nunc postulo à tu, ut attendo paucus alius, qui maximè volo infixus mens tuus, ne sis ignarus res aliquis, qui facio ad commodum tuus.

S. *Most readily, honoured Master, will I attend; for I firmly believe, that you aim at my Good.*

Promptè attendo, præceptor venerandus; ex animus enim credo, te promoveo commodum meus.

M. *Thou mayst believe me; but if not, I am assured, that out of a conscientious Care for thee I speak and act all*

all things. And therefore, together with the former, remember these Documents also—

Est quod credo ; sin minus, pro certus scio, ego pro benevolentia sincerus in tu, loquor & ago omnis. Proinde cum prior, etiam memento hic documentum.

I. *First, therefore, be of a Catholick Spirit ; love all the World ; love thy Friends, because they deserve it ; love thine Enemies, because Christ commandeth it. Requite not Injuries with Injuries ; but return Good for Evil. Abhor Revenge ; it was honourable sometimes among Heathens, but it is most uncomely for a Christian.*

Imprimis, igitur, sum animus catholicus ; amo cunctus, diligo amicus, qui sum amor -oris 3 dignus ; diligo inimicus, quia Christus jubeo. Ne reddo injuria, sed reddo bonus pro malus. Detestor ultio ; in honor sum aliquando apud Ethnicus, at maximè de-
deceat Christianus.

II. *Think no Evil ; when thou perceivest evil Thoughts arising in thy Mind, divert thy Meditation immediately to something of Good. Contraries drive out one another.*

Ne cogito malus ; cùm sentio cogitatio pravus in animus orior, converto meditatio tuus continuè in aliquid bonus. Contrarius expello sui invicem.

III. *Learn Good of every one ; observe the Virtues of good Examples, to imitate them ; observe the Vices of bad Examples, to avoid them.*

Disco bonus ex quilibet, observo virtus exemplum bonus ut imitor ; observo vitium exemplum malus, ut devito.

IV. *If thou knowest thy School-fellow guilty of a Crime, admonish him privately, and tell me not of him, for I delight not in punishing. Try if thou canst by thy Arguments reform him ; thou shalt then do a blessed Work. But if he hearken not to thee, make me acquainted, lest thy Friend be ruined It is no Part of Friendship to conceal deadly Vices ; thou wilt merit his greatest Love by revealing them ; and tho' he, a wicked Boy shall curse thee, God shall bless thee Yet I would by no means have thee a Tell-*

tale, or common Accuser. Never discover, but when there is a Necessity, and the Safety of a Boy requires it.

Si scio condiscipulus tuus reus crimen, admoneo ille privatim, neque defero ad ego, non enim delector punio. Tento si possum corrigo ipse argumentum tuum; de is optimè mereor. Quod si non ausculto tu, facio ego certior, ne amicus tuus perdo. Non sum amicitia celo vitium lethalis; mereor amor magnus ab is retego; & quamvis ille, puer nequam, maledico tu, Deus benedico. Attamen nequaquam cupio ut sum blatero, five delator assiduus. Ne unquam divulgo aliquid, nisi ubi necesse sum, & salus puer postulo.

V. Hope not for safety in Sin. because most Men are delighted with it. Companions will not make the Flame of Hell the cooler; the more Fuel, the hotter the Flame will be.

Ne spero salus in peccatum, quia plerique is delector. Socius non refrigero flamma infernum; quanto plus sum fomes, tanto calidus sum flamma.

VI. Abuse not the Sabbath, nor employ it even upon thy School Business (for I had rather that were never done than thou shouldst lay out that Day upon it) or upon Recreations. It is the Lord's Day, not thine own; worship God on that Day, so shall he bless thee all the Week after. Those that work in God's Time, shall lose their Labour: and those that play in it, shall repent of their Sport.

Ne abutor sabbatum, neque impendo vel in pensum scholasticus (malo enim iste nunquam perfici, quàm ut impendo ille dies in is) vel in recreatio. Dies sum dominicus, non tuus; veneror Deus ille dies, ut ille benedico tu totus septimana sequens. Qui operor tempus proprius Deus perdo opera; & qui ludo is tempus pœnitet lusus.

VII. Never use the Name of God irreverently; he is a jealous God: Be afraid to mention his Name without a mental Adoration.

Nunquam usurpo nomen Deus temerè; sum Deus zelotypus. Metuo mentio facio nomen is absque adoratio internus.

VIII. Fear

VIII. *Deride not others upon any Occasion. If they be foolish, God hath denied them Understanding; if they be vicious, thou oughtest to pity them, not to revile them: If deformed, God framed their Bodies, and wilt thou scorn his Workmanship? Art thou wiser than thy Creator? If poor, Poverty was designed for a Motive to Charity not to Contempt; thou canst not see what Riches they have within. Especially despise not thy aged Parents; if they be come to their second Childhood, and be not so wise as formerly, they are yet thy Parents, thy Duty is not diminished.*

Ne habeo alius ludibrium de causa ullus. Si sum stolidus, Deus denego is intellectus: si sum pravus, tuus sum misereor is, non convitior; si deformis, Deus formo corpus is, & tunc despicio opus is? Sumne tu sapiens Creator? si pauper, paupertas assigno ad promoveo charitas, non contemptus; non possum cerno qualis opes intus possideo. Ante omnis ne sperno parens confectus senium; si pervenio ad pueritia secundus, neque sapio ut olim, sum tamen parens tuus; officium tuus non minuo.

IX. *If Providence promote thee to Riches and Honour, be not proud; God giveth thee those Things for other Ends; if thou abuse them, he will take them away.*

Si Providentia divinus proveho tu ad divitiæ & honor, ne superbio; Deus do ille tu ob alius causa; si abutor is, aufero.

X. *Take not any Thing that is thy Parents, without their Leave: Nothing is thine, till it be given thee. He that steals, is never a whit the less Thief, because he robs only his Father and Mother.*

Ne aufero quidquam, quod sum parens, injussu is: nihil sum tuus, donec do tu. Qui furor, nihil minus fur sum, quia tantum spolio pater aut mater.

XI. *Be always content; Childrens Will is limited; murmur not against thy Parents, nor against thy Master, much less against God.*

Sum semper contentus; voluntas liberi termino: ne murmuro adversus parens, neque præceptor, multo minus adversus Deus.

XII. *Never talk of those Things that concern thee not ; be not a Busy-body.*

Nunquam loquor de is, qui non attineo ad tu ; ne sum percon'ator.

Observe these Things most devoutly, the Sum of all which is Obedience ; for that one Word comprehendeth the whole Duty of a Child towards Parents, towards Master, and towards God. Let that little Word be engraven upon thy Heart ; and if thou observe it, when thou art a Man, thou wilt be useful to the Commonwealth, and loyal to the Prince.

Observe hic sanctè, qui omnis summa sum obedientia ; enim vox ille unicus complector officium totus puer erga parens, erga præceptor, & erga Deus. Vocabulum ille inscribo cor tuus ; & si observe, cum excedo ex ephebus, utilis sum republica, & fidus princeps.

S. *You have given me, Sir, a Compendium of my Duty. I am by Nature more forward to do Evil than to do good ; how shall I conquer these Inclinations ?*

Do ego, dominus, compendium officium. Sum natura pronus ad malus quàm bonus ; quomodo supero ille proclivitas ?

M. *God can overcome all Difficulties ; rely upon him, and he shall give thee Strength.*

Deus possum supero omnis difficultas ; innitor hic, & suppedito vires.

EPISTLE I.

Honoured Father,

I Have a great Desire to see you and my other Friends ; I have the greatest Reason to love and honour you ; and I cannot but desire your House more than the School, tho' I am very desirous to learn. Be pleased to grant me my Desire this once, and to send a Letter to my Master, that he may send me to you. To speak the Truth, I have a mind to live with another Master, or to come and live with you that I may go to School in Canterbury near you. My Master is such a severe Man, that I had far rather plough than continue here. My Tasks are also so heavy, my Burdens

dens so great that I cannot undergo them. If you shall please to suffer me to come to you, I shall return you my greatest Thanks. It is hard to be expressed how much my Mind is at Home. I will go to my Cousin to fetch the Cloak which you lent him, and will bring it with me. Honoured Sir, pardon my Boldness in asking, and let me hear good News, which may rejoice me. I will be willing to obey your Pleasure in all Things; I will be content either to live with you, or with my Uncle at York, or with any Friend of yours, wheresoever you please. Only let me be removed from hence, whereby you will add one more to the innumerable Obligations wherewith you have already bound

London, Aug. 23, 1712.

Your obedient Son, S. H.

Pater honorandus,

Magnopere cupio video tu cæterique amicus; magnus sum ego causa amo & honoro tu; & non possum non desidero domus tuus præ schola, quamvis sum cupidus disco. Dignor concedo ego petitio jam semel saltem, & do literæ præceptor meus, ut mitto ego ad tu. Ut dico verè, cupio vivo cum alius magister, vel venio ut habito cum tu, & frequento schola Cantuaria prope tu. Præceptor meus adeò severus sum, ut multo magis volo aro, quàm hic permaneo. Pensum meus etiam adeò gravis sum, onus tantus, ut non possum perfero. Si placeo tu permitto ut venio ad tu, ago tu gratia magnus. Sum difficilis dico quantopere animus meus sum domus. Eo ad consobrinus peto pallium, qui tu commodò ille, & afferò cum ego. Vir colendus, ignosco quòd audacter peto, & sino ut responsum tuus gratus ego gaudium afficio. Libenter obtempero voluntas tuus in omnis; contentus sum vivo cum tu, vel cum patruus Eboracum, vel alius quispiam familiaris tuus, ubicunque placet. Mòdo hinc amoveo, qui factus, addo alius etiam innumerus ille beneficium qui jam devincio.

Filius tuus morigerus, S. H.

Londinum, Aug. 23, 1768.

SON,

EPISTLE II.

Formerly I have greatly rejoiced at receiving Letters from you from London; but that which came to my Hand last Week, was most unacceptable and troublesome. I was grieved when I perceived in you the Beginning of Inconstancy and Idleness; for all your Arguments are drawn from those two Topics, which my Authority shall confute. You seem to hope that your Father is like yourself, but how foolish is that Expectation! Know, that I not only resolve never to gratify your unreasonable Request, nor to satisfy your foolish Mind; but if so learned, so virtuous, so diligent, and faithful a Master please you not, you shall be banished from my Sight. I will send you, against your Will, to France or Holland, where I will find out for you the severest Master. If I believed your Master, whom I love and honour, to be austere beyond Reason and Moderation, I would most certainly deliver you from his Injustice: but I think quite otherwise of him: Nor will I believe your Accusation, much less will I hearken to the Complaint of the Difficulty of your Tasks; all Things are easy to Industry, all Things difficult to Sloth; and your Master is more prudent than to demand Things impossible. When I came to London last, I lived in your Master's House a whole Month. I then heard no Complaints from you, you were content, and I myself also observed something of his prudent Care, and excellent Wisdom in managing his School. And whence this new Weariness proceeds, I cannot otherwise conjecture than by thinking that you begin to be more idle than formerly: and instead of removing you, I will most certainly request of your Master, that he will nip the Weed, before it increase to a greater Strength and urge you the more closely to your Study. In short, Son. I highly esteem and approve of your present Master, nor shall you be removed yet from his Care and Government, till I certainly know some intolerable Injustice, which I expect never to find. Resolve therefore to study diligently without Weariness, to please him without grudging, to obey him most willingly, to love and honour him continually; so shall you reconcile him whom your Complaints have provoked.

Your careful Father, W. H.

Filius,

Olim afficior magnus gaudium cum accipio epistola à tu Londinum; verò iste, qui pervenio ad manus meus proximus hebdomas, sum ingratus & molestus. Dolet ego cùm cerno in tu principium instantia & ignavia; nam argumentum omnis tuus deduco ab hic duo topicus, qui autoritas meus redarguo. Videor spero pater sum similis tu, at quàm fatuus sum spes iste! Scio, ego non solùm statuo nunquam indulgeo petitio tuus immodicus, nec obsequor animus stultus; sed si præceptor adedò doctus, adedò pius, adedò sedulus & fidus non placeo tu, exulo è conspectus meus, mitto tu invitus in Gallia vel Hollandia, ubi quæro tu præceptor severus. Si credo magister tuus, qui prosequor amor & honor, sum austerus ultra fas & modus, certò libero tu ab injustitia is; sed longè aliter de ille sentio: nec fides habeo criminatio tuus, multò minus præbeo auris querela de difficultas pensum. Omnis sum facilis industria, omnis difficilis pigritia; & præceptor tuus prudens sum quàm ut exigo impossibilis. Cùm venio Londinum annus proximus, diversor in ædes magister tuus mensis totus; tunc audio nullus querela à tu; contentus sum; ipse etiam partim observo cura is prudens, & eximius sapientia in schola moderandus. Porro autem inde hic tædium evenio, non possum aliter conjecto, nisi sentio tu fio piger quàm olim; idcirco adedò non removeo, ut pro certus peto à præceptor tuus ut supprimo alga piusquam cresco ad vires magnus, & excito tu acriter ad studium. Ut dico paucus, filius, probò & magnus æstimo præceptor tuus præsens, nec adhuc removeo à cura & regimen is, quoad certo rescisco nefas aliquis indignus, qui invenio nunquàm expecto. Statuo igitur diligenter studeo absque tædium, placeo ille non gravatè, obsequor libenter, diligo & colo ille perpetuò: tum demum magnus in eo gratia ab is, qui querela tuus irritò, nempè.

Pater tuus providus, W. H.

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